

NOTE TO DEMAND BRITAIN HEED U. S. SEA RIGHTS

Wilson to Protest Against the
Seizure of Ships and Taking
Them to Port for Search.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.
Washington, D. C., May 19.—[Special.]—President Wilson's forthcoming note to Great Britain will be the most aggressive communication that Washington has addressed to London since the beginning of the war.

It will rank with the note to Germany in firm insistence upon the observance of American rights in the war zone and in demands for a discontinuance of practices offensive to the United States.

It is possible that the administration will decide to adopt forceful measures to prevent the British blockade squadron from sending American cargoes to British ports for examination and to compel strict observance of the rule of visit and search on the high seas.

WHAT NOTE WILL DEMAND.
The note which has been drafted for submission to the president upon his return to the capital tomorrow includes the following representations:

The seizure and detention of American cargoes by the British blockade forces have occasioned the loss of millions of dollars to American shippers as well as a disruption of their legitimate business. The diversion of American and other neutral ships from the high seas to British ports for search is an indisputable violation of established international law.

The practice is an infringement of the sovereignty of the United States over American vessels upon the high seas.

The British government, in pursuing this policy has treated American and other neutral vessels as captured prizes without according their owners the recourse for damages attaching to such status.

The entire commerce of the United States and the neutral countries of northern Europe has been subjected to an illegal supervision and interference by the British authorities.

NO RIGHT TO INTERFERE.
The United States insists that the British naval forces have no right to interfere with a neutral vessel, save to visit it to establish its nationality and to search it for contraband when the point only where it is intercepted.

The British plea that the size of modern ships makes it not only impracticable but frequently impossible to search a vessel is rejected by the United States as invalid under the principles of international law.

Unless Great Britain desists from these practices which constitute an invasion of the sovereign rights of the United States, the American government will be compelled to adopt other measures to protect the interests of its citizens.

HALE ON FOOD EMBARGO.
It is possible that the note also will include a further protest against the seizure of cargoes of foodstuffs and of non-contraband goods destined for Germany through neutral ports.

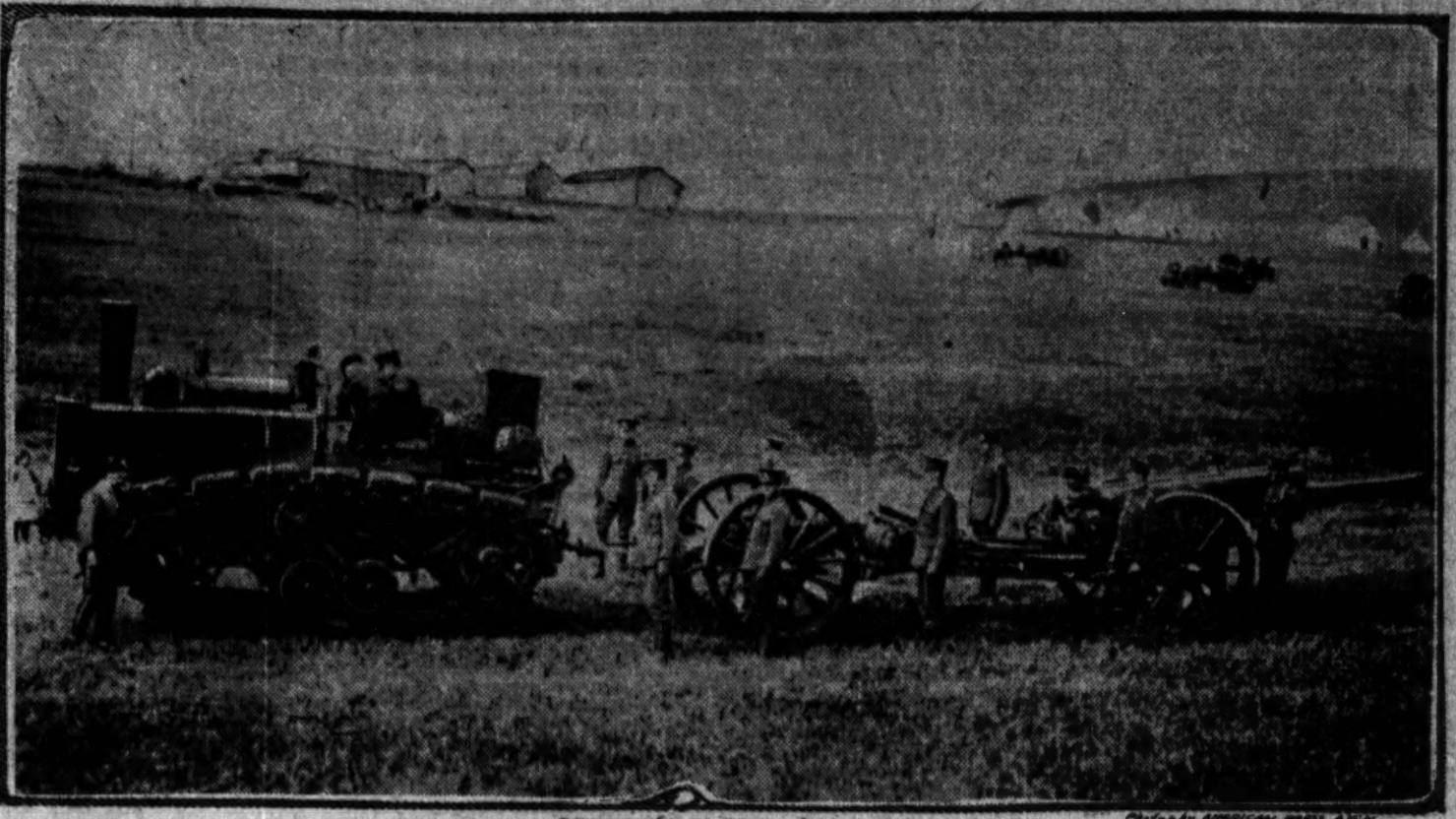
Germany long has urged the United States to adopt an aggressive policy in protection of this legitimate trade, but so far President Wilson has contented himself with filing protests against the high handed practices of the British in their effort to starve out Germany.

The United States contends that Great Britain is really blockading neutral ports in violation of international law and sealing shipments of goods, not declared contraband by England, which are destined for transmission to Germany through the territory of neutral neighbors.

DECISION OF LONG STANDING.
The decision to address stronger representations to Great Britain on interference with American trade was reached a fortnight ago before the destruction of the Lusitania.

The intention at that time was to call Germany to account for the death of John O. Wheeler on the Palatia, for the deaths of the three Americans on the Lusitania, and for the attack on the Cushing, and at the same time to address an aggressive communication to London complaining of the invasion of American rights in the methods of seizure.

Great Engine That Hauls British Cannon; Map Showing How Russians Have Lost Ground



BRITISH TRACTION ENGINE
The photograph shows an army caterpillar at work. This is a remarkable type of traction engine used by the British for hauling over rough ground.

ing and detaining cargoes from the United States.

MUST MAKE STAND PLAIN.
Indications are not lacking that the administration could not long delay if it would the adoption of a stronger policy to compel Great Britain to abandon practices which are increasing the exporters and ocean carriers of this country.

What with the suppression of the reports of cargo seizures by the British command and the suppression of the complaints of American shippers by the state department the American public has no adequate idea of the extent to which the foreign commerce of the United States has passed under English domination.

Many American ships and many other neutral vessels, all carrying American cargoes to neutral ports, have been stopped and forced to put in at English ports to be searched.

Some of the vessels have been released after detention lasting from a week to a month, the British authorities admitting that they could discover no enemy destination of the goods.

When the shippers demanded who would compensate their principals for the losses occasioned by the delay they were left informed by the British that they had assumed merely the risk of their ventures.

Many vessels are still being detained, the British asserting the discovery of evidence that the ultimate destination of a portion of the cargo in each case is Germany.

Chicago Packers Hard Hit.
Among the principal victims of these British methods are the Chicago packers whose meats lie rotting on the docks in a dozen ports. Other victims are southern cotton exporters. There are now between twenty and thirty shiploads of cotton detained in British ports.

There is no authority in the international law, according to the state department, for taking a neutral vessel to be a belligerent port merely for the purpose of searching it. The wholesale scale on which the British have disregarded American rights in this respect amounts to an affront to the United States in the opinion of several high officials of the state department.

President Wilson will decide whether to dispatch this note to Great Britain at once or to wait the receipt of the German reply to the Lusitania note, or at least the reorganization of the British cabinet.

The news of the sinking of the British ship Drumcree off Cardiff by a German submarine in spite of the ambassador's assurance of the unfavorable comments of the German press on the note from the United States seems to indicate that Germany has no intention of abandoning its undersea warfare against merchantmen in spite of the ambassador's announcement of Tuesday that this form of warfare had been suspended while the negotiations over the Lusitania case were in progress.

German Reply Next Week.
Ambassador Gerard cabled the state department today that the note would probably not be received here until next week, instead of within a day or two, as was understood to be the first intention of the Berlin government.

The state department today instructed Ambassador Gerard at Berlin to inquire of the German government whether this government is to regard the announcement of prize court hearings in the case of the American ship William F. Fry as Germany's answer to the request of the United States that the case be not sent to prize court.

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GREENBAUM SONS BANK AND TRUST COMPANY
Banking, Savings, Trust, Loan and Investment Departments
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TEUTONS PRESS MASSIVE ATTACK NEAR PRZEMYSL

Austro-German Armies Cross
San River in Struggle
Against Russians.

LONDON, May 19.—The Austro-German armies continue massive attacks against the Russians, who are attempting to form a new line behind the San river, both north and south of Przemyśl, in Galicia and west of the Vistula river in southern Poland.

These attacks, according to the Austrian and German reports, have met with their greatest success north of Przemyśl, where the German allies have succeeded in crossing the river and have occupied Bialawa on the eastern bank. They also claim to have captured some positions southeast of the former Austrian fortress, while their heavy guns are keeping up a bombardment from the west.

In Bukovina, east of Kolomea, the Russians have broken the Austrian extreme right and are reported to have again occupied Czernowitz, the capital.

Russia Calls Out More Men.
PETROGRAD, May 19.—Russia is calling on all her enormous resources to gather a force which will stay the progress of the great Austro-German army of about 1,500,000 men, which is sweeping through Galicia on a 200-mile front. Fighting is proceeding from the mouth of the San river to Kolomea.

Austrian Official Statement.
VIENNA, May 19.—The following Austrian official statement was given out here tonight:

"The Teutonic allied troops, who advanced to the east bank of the San river, in Galicia, yesterday, repulsed across the Lubaczowka river strong Russian forces which offered resistance northeast of Jaroslaw. We captured Sienawa and forced a crossing of the San, taking 7,000 prisoners and eight guns. Early morning counterattacks were repulsed in stubborn fighting.

On the Upper Dniester river and in the district of Stry the fighting is proceeding. Our attacking columns stormed several Russian positions on the heights north of Sambor."

German Official Statement.
BERLIN, May 19.—The German war office today issued the following statement tonight:

"The Russians yesterday attempted by counter attacks to check our troops which pressed forward across the San, but all these attacks failed with heavy loss. A division composed of 11,000 men and 100 guns, which had been sent to the Lubaczowka river, was repulsed in a stubborn fight."

Between the Pillars and the upper Vistula river and southeast of Przemyśl fighting continues."

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 19.—Capt. Larsen Heftand of the American oil tanker Cushing arrived here today with his ship and submitted to his employers a report dealing with the attack made on the Cushing on April 28 by a German aeroplane, which dropped three bombs, one of which struck the rail of the vessel.

In this report the captain refers to the bomb dropping as a "dastardly act, a deliberate attempt to sink an unarmed vessel and murder the members of the crew." A copy of this report will be forwarded to the state department at Washington.

Bad Weather Stops Fighting.
PARIS, May 19.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight was:

"A French attack against the southern part of Neuville broke down under our fire, with the heaviest losses for the enemy."

"In the forest of La Prete the French attempted to break through shortly before midnight, but were held back by our artillery."

Very inclement weather prevails with a very thick mist, and there has been no action anywhere during the day."

80%
More than 80% of all purchases in retail stores are made by women.

And even when they do not actually make the purchases themselves, they exercise a great influence in the transaction.

The percentages of purchases made or influenced by women have been estimated to be as follows:

Men's Suits . . . 24%
Men's Gloves . . . 32
Men's Socks . . . 65
Men's Underwear . . . 70
Men's Neckwear . . . 55
Men's Jewelry . . . 50
Men's Handkerchiefs . . . 65
Men's Shirts . . . 30
Men's Nightshirts . . . 55
Boys' Clothing and Shoes . . . 95

Apartment . . . 60
Vacations . . . 70
Schools . . . 60
Pianos . . . 85
House Furnishings . . . 90
Automobiles . . . 30
Women's Clothing . . . 98
Toilet Goods . . . 80
Food Products . . . 90

Have you a "purchasing agent" in your home?
BUTTERICK

HEAVY BURDEN ON U. S. ENVOYS

With Italy in War, America Would Represent
Scores of Nations.

LIST ALREADY IS LONG.

Washington, D. C., May 19.—If Italy were to enter the European conflict American Ambassadors, ministers, and consuls abroad would add to their already numerous tasks the custody of Italian interests in Austria, Germany, and Turkey, as well as Austrian interests in Italy. Inasmuch as Italy has been acting for Russia in Turkey, the American embassy in Constantinople is expected to take over Russian affairs. Switzerland would handle German interests in Italy.

The diplomatic and consular machinery of the United States government is caring for the affairs of more countries and nationalities than any one nation has in the history of the world.

Up to date the United States, through its embassies, legations, or consulates, represents the interests of foreign governments as follows:

DIPLOMATIC.
In Serbia—German and Austria.
In Austria—French, British, and Japanese.
In Russia—Austrian and German.
In Germany—French, British, Japanese, and Serbian.
In France—Austrian, German, Turkish, Ottoman, Rumanian.
In Belgium—Austrian, German, British, Serbian, Japanese, Danish, Turkish.
In Great Britain—Austrian, German, Turkish, Ottoman, Rumanian.
In Egypt—German, Austrian, Serbian, Japanese, and Swiss.
In Persia—German and Austrian at Maragha.
In China—German at Harbin and Dairen, Manchuria and Kwantung provinces.
In Turkey—British at Smyrna, Beirut, Alexandria, Aleppo, Damascus, and British and Greek in Tripoli.
In Portugal—German and Austrian at Maragha.
In Persia—German at Tabriz.
In United Kingdom and possessions—Turkish, German, Austrian, British at Bombay, Singapore, and Johannesburg.

CONSULAR.
In Austria—Canadian, Russian, Serbian, Japanese, British.
In Germany—French, British, Canadian, Panamanian.
In France and possessions—Turkish, Austrian, German.
In Belgium—Turkish, British, Japanese.
In Russia—Austrian, Serbian, at Warsaw.
In Japan—Austrian and German at Yokohama, and German and Swiss at Kobe and Nagasaki.
In China—German at Harbin and Dairen, Manchuria and Kwantung provinces.
In Turkey—British at Smyrna, Beirut, Alexandria, Aleppo, Damascus, and British and Greek in Tripoli.
In Portugal—German and Austrian at Maragha.
In Persia—German at Tabriz.
In United Kingdom and possessions—Turkish, German, Austrian, British at Bombay, Singapore, and Johannesburg.

**SHELLS KILL CHRISTIANS
WORKING ON TURK FORTS.**
British Athens Correspondent Reports Slaughter of Noncombatants Commandeered by Sultan.

LONDON, May 20, 5 a. m.—The Daily News correspondent at Athens sends the following dispatch:

"The forts of Kifissos, Larissa, and Nagara are so badly damaged that they are considered to be practically useless. The allies are being reinforced daily. The Karo-Adopo troops have advanced and cut off a large portion of the territory held by the Turks to the west of Mathioli."

"At yesterday's bombardment of Alexandria a French warship destroyed the German consulate."

"Three hundred Christians, whom the Turks had obliged to work in fortifications, were killed day before yesterday in the course of a bombardment of Smyrna forts."



ALTHOUGH RUSSIAN ADVANCE HAS CROSSED THE PRUTH RIVER, AUSTRIANS ARE STILL IN A POSITION TO MAKE VIGOROUS COUNTER ATTACKS FROM KOLOMEA

BRITISH SHIP TORPEDOED; 2 DIE; BOAT STILL AFLOAT.

Dumfries Attacked a Day's Voyage from Cardiff—None of Crew Seen the Submarine.

LONDON, May 19.—The admiralty reports that the British steamer Dumfries was torpedoed at 11:30 o'clock this morning. It is added that the steamer is still afloat, twenty-five miles southwest of Hartland Point. The Dumfries, which is 4,121 tons gross, left Cardiff Tuesday for Loughor.

Two of Crew Drowned.
PLYMOUTH, May 20, 2:40 p. m.—Fifty-two members of the crew of the steamer Dumfries have been landed at Lifford. They were picked up half an hour after the steamer was torpedoed. Two Lancars of the crew were drowned and two others were badly injured.

The captain of the Dumfries says that neither he nor any of the crew saw the submarine. They took to the boats and were rescued by a patrol boat.

Germans Sink a Trawler.
ABERDEEN, May 19.—The trawler Lucerne was sunk by a German submarine forty miles off Hatteray Head today. The crew of the trawler was landed.

ALLIES' ATTACKS BATTERED DOWN. BERLIN DECLARATION.
Fighting on Western Front Develops in Favor of the Germans—Bad Weather Halts Foes.

BERLIN, via London, May 19.—The German official war statement regarding operations on the western front claims victories for the Kaiser's soldiers. It is declared that on the eastern bank of the canal, north of Ypres, fighting developed in favor of the Germans.

"On Lorette Heights," the report says, "we took some enemy trenches and two machine guns."

"A French attack against the southern part of Neuville broke down under our fire, with the heaviest losses for the enemy."

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100 Paintings, some worth \$500, now \$10 to \$100
Fine Signed Proof Etchings, Engravings, Mezzotints, Old English and French Prints and Portraits—all of permanent artistic value, that were priced from \$12 to \$100, now \$1.00—\$2.00—\$3.00—\$5.00—\$10.00—\$15.00—\$20.00
Many Choice Pictures, 10c to \$1.00

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ALL PRICES MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES

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Easy Terms: \$50 Down, \$10 Monthly

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City

WAR TALK HOLDS PEACE MEETING AT MOHONK LAKE

Dr. Hibben of Princeton Urges
'Wise Preparedness'; Dare
Not Trade Off Honor.

Mohonk Lake, N. Y., May 19.—Dr. John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton university, stirred the Lake Mohonk conference on international arbitration today by taking issue with pacifists who favor disarmament and by advocating "a wise preparedness of our military forces in the United States."

"I do not advocate preparedness for war," he said, "but a preparedness against war—a preparedness which in the event of the catastrophe of war itself will prevent the momentous initial sacrifice of human lives which has characterized every war in which the United States has been engaged throughout its history."

Grave Crisis a Possibility.
"No one can be so blind regarding the significance of present conditions as to take the position that a grave national emergency is not at least a possibility."

"I am not in sympathy with the peace propaganda which is being prosecuted in many of our schools, so far at least as it endeavors to quicken the peace sentiment by impressing upon the minds of the young children the horrors or the economic losses of war."

"By all means let us pay any price which can buy peace—restraint of passion, long suffering, sacrifice of material wealth or of every personal convenience and comfort."

"But let us not forget that there are some things which cannot be bought. If we sacrifice these for peace, the peace thus bought becomes for us the very worst of a living hell."

"We dare not trade honor for peace, we dare not betray duty in order that we may bargain for peace. We dare not indulge ourselves in the enjoyment of the blessings of peace while we turn deaf ears to the cry of distress or to the summons of a righteous cause."

Utterances Stir Up Conference.
Never in the twenty-one years of its existence had the Lake Mohonk conference heard such a call to arms. The Princeton president's appeal aroused intense interest and discussion among more than 300 delegates from all parts of the country.

The conference was opened by Daniel Smiley, who, as usual, was host to all the members of the conference and their wives.

The president's address was delivered by John Bassett Moore, professor of international law and diplomacy at Columbia university and formerly counselor of the state department of the United States.

**GERMAN CITIES DEFENDANTS
IN \$500,000 SUIT HERE.**

Were Supposed to Get Proceeds of Estate to Give Poor Boys a Schooling.

Two German cities are among the defendants in a suit for partition of a \$500,000 estate filed in the Circuit court by William Schmidt of 618 Deming place. The cities are Gemeinde Liebenburg am Harz and Gemeinde Seeburg, near Goettingen. Both are in the province of Hanover.

Mr. Schmidt, half owner of several large tracts of real estate, one of which is the site of Riverside park. The other owners are the heirs of the late George Goldmann, who died on Aug. 23, 1912, and set Goldmann's widow, Mrs. Dorothea Goldmann, who died on Nov. 3, 1914.

Mr. Goldmann's will provided for a number of legacies, and gave directions that the balance of the estate which should remain after the legacies had been paid should be held in trust, and that the income should be divided among three legatees who he named. This balance now is worth \$75,000.

PAY READY FOR DACIA CARGO

French Open Credit for Remuneration for Owners of Cotton Aboard Steamer Seized Feb. 27.

PARIS, May 19.—A law was promulgated today, according to the Tribune, opening a credit for the payment for the cargo of the steamship Dacia, formerly of the Hamburg-American line, but later under American register, which was seized by a French warship. The cargo of cotton, however, was not confiscated owing to an agreement existing between the French and British naval authorities.

STREET RAILWAY BILL WINS.
Measure Permitting Local Surface and "F" Lines to Consolidate Recommended to Pass.

Springfield, Ill., May 19.—The bill permitting the Chicago surface and elevated roads to consolidate was reported out and recommended for passage late tonight by the senate public utilities committee.

The senate committee killed Senator Barr's bill repealing the present 2 cent passenger rate and placing the fixing of rates in the hands of the state public utilities commission.

With this bill the railroad hoped to obtain an increase in passenger fare rates.

Extends Time on German Goods.
Washington, D. C., May 19.—The British government today gave notice to the state department that it had extended to June 15 the time within which German goods may be shipped to America from neutral ports provided they were purchased before March 1 last.

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The \$3.50 and \$4.00 shoes will give as good service as other makes costing \$4.00 to \$5.00. The \$4.50 and \$5.00 shoes compare favorably with other makes costing \$5.00 to \$6.00. Wherever you live there are W. L. Douglas men wearing W. L. Douglas shoes. Consult them and they will tell you that W. L. Douglas shoes cannot be excelled for the price.

CAUTION! When buying W. L. Douglas shoes look for the name W. L. Douglas stamped on the bottom. Shoes thus stamped are always worth the price marked on them. For 25 years W. L. Douglas has guaranteed their value and protected the wearer against high prices for inferior shoes by having his NAME AND PRICE stamped on the bottom of every shoe they make. Do not be persuaded to take any other make of shoes. You are getting the goods. You are saving your money and are entitled to this.

If you could visit the W. L. Douglas factory at Brockton, Mass., and see how carefully the shoes are made, and the high grade leathers used, you would then understand why they look and feel better, hold their shape and wear longer than other makes for the price.

If you order direct from the factory, you will receive the shoes at a lower price than if you order through a retailer. Write to W. L. Douglas, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, for a list of the nearest W. L. Douglas Store.

W. L. DOUGLAS STORE - 19 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET, between Madison and Monroe, CHICAGO

Efficient French Army of Today Not Like That of 1870: Reilly Tells the "Why" of Military Regeneration

BY HENRY J. REILLY.
(Copyright, 1915, by The Chicago Tribune.)

PARIS, May 19.—Now that the war is in its tenth month, it is interesting to look back and see what the French have accomplished and to see why there is such a difference between what France has accomplished in this war and what she accomplished in 1870.

The plans of the French mobilization were made primarily to meet a German attack coming from the east. A large proportion of its standing army was placed on this frontier.

While the Germans attacked practically all along the French frontier, their main attack came through Belgium and Luxembourg. This necessitated at the last moment a decided change in the French plan of mobilization, as they had to put the bulk of their forces to the north and northeast rather than to the east.

Although the French mobilization worked without a hitch, the preparedness of the Germans and the suddenness of the attack enabled them to strike the French before they were ready. Due to this, and in spite of some local successes, the French were compelled to retreat.

Thought of 1870 Clings.
As hopeful as the French were at the beginning of the war, they naturally thought of 1870, as they retreated day after day, fighting rear guard engagements, naturally they thought still more of 1870. Finally, however, when mostly south of the Marne, Gen. Joffre issued his famous order, in which he said:

"You have gone far enough. Go forward, and if you can't do that, at least stay where you are."

"This was the beginning of the battle of the Marne. By moving large numbers of troops from the extreme right in Alsace and eastern France to the north of Paris, and by then attacking with these troops the German right flank, Gen. Joffre compelled the Germans to retreat and won the battle of the Marne."

The British troops were present at the battle of the Marne, but played only a minor part. Their effectiveness probably did not exceed 40,000, while the French effectives were fully 1,000,000, of whom the casualties were 120,000-30,000 being killed.

Survive a Maximum Test.
The French soldiers thus survived the hardest test any soldiers could be put to. It is easy enough to go on after victory, which is to be defeated and compelled to retreat, and then finally to stand and beat the hitherto victorious enemy."

The retreating Germans were closely followed by the French. The position which the Germans then took up has been and is still being attacked, harassed and everywhere by the French. For months they have been engaged in the most vicious kind of warfare, now called trench warfare, formerly called siege warfare.

The demands made on a soldier by a battle in the open field are as nothing by comparison with the demands made on him when fighting in trenches and mining his enemy or being mined by his enemy. In spite of this the French soldiers remain cheerful and determined, and, incidentally, hold 245 miles out of 350 miles of the Marne.

Volunteer System Faulty.
England today is finding that, in spite of the patriotic response of large numbers of its citizens, it cannot get enough men to prosecute the war with Germany. All continental European nations have learned through their military history that conscription is the only way to get enough men to insure military service being evenly distributed to all parts of their duty.

Machinery to make equipment must be developed. One that is accomplished the enemy is helpless, because all history shows that a well trained armed force cannot be overcome by civilians who have hastily taken arms, no matter how brave or patriotic.

The question then is how to break the will of the enemy's army. Undoubtedly one of the strongest instincts of human beings is the instinct of self-preservation. The way to break the will of an enemy's army is to put it in such a position that the instinct of self-preservation is opposed to the instinct of the majority, and therefore they run away or surrender. This is the primary purpose in killing and wounding in battle.

Value of Morale in Army.
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French in the eastern theater of war, the British holding only thirty-one miles and the Belgians seventeen miles.

All this is in decided contrast to 1870. Then the French started with confidence. They were quite sure they would soon be in Berlin. However, their army was soon beaten. The civilians of the country sprang to arms and hastily organized an army imbued with patriotism and with the idea of repelling the invaders. These bodies, however, were easily defeated by small bodies of trained German troops.

It is above all interesting to an American to ask the reason for this contrast. In 1870 the French had a professional long service army, and the citizens of the country took up arms in its defense in a way which could not be excused by any patriotic people, and yet they were badly beaten. They used the system which we have professed and still profess to believe in for war.

Every Soldier a Conscript.
In the present war every French soldier is a conscript. He has not been asked whether he wanted to go or whether he did not want to go; he has simply been taken. Those who are now serving in the army, with a few minor exceptions, have done two to three years' service in the duration of peace.

In other words, the French army of today is an army made up of trained conscript soldiers, led by professional officers. With this system, in which we in America have always professed to disbelieve, the French have given in this war and are giving today an example of willing patriotism in the face of the enemy which could not be excused.

Reason for Compulsory Training.
The reason France has today universal compulsory military training is because it learned in 1870 the lesson that Napoleon I. taught Prussia on the battlefields of Austerlitz and Jena in 1806, and that lesson is: In time of peace prepare for war. George Washington told America the same thing a good many years ago, but we have never paid any attention to him.

It may well be asked what does this preparation for war mean, and why are not patriotic citizens who take up arms at the beginning of a war competent to wage it with success?

To wage war successfully it is necessary to have men, money, equipment, and the machinery to keep on making equipment to replace what is lost or used up.

Any populous rich nation can have this. Experience has shown, however, that the number of men necessary successfully to prosecute a big war cannot be obtained by voluntary enlistment. But the north and south found this to be true in our civil war, and both resorted to conscription.

England today is finding that, in spite of the patriotic response of large numbers of its citizens, it cannot get enough men to prosecute the war with Germany. All continental European nations have learned through their military history that conscription is the only way to get enough men to insure military service being evenly distributed to all parts of their duty.

Machinery to make equipment must be developed. One that is accomplished the enemy is helpless, because all history shows that a well trained armed force cannot be overcome by civilians who have hastily taken arms, no matter how brave or patriotic.

The question then is how to break the will of the enemy's army. Undoubtedly one of the strongest instincts of human beings is the instinct of self-preservation. The way to break the will of an enemy's army is to put it in such a position that the instinct of self-preservation is opposed to the instinct of the majority, and therefore they run away or surrender. This is the primary purpose in killing and wounding in battle.

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on hand when war breaks out, or the lack of equipment will necessitate delays which operate only to the enemy's advantage. Today both Russia and Great Britain are hindered in their operations because of not possessing sufficient machinery to make as much equipment as their troops in the field now have need of. The men taken for military service must have a good physique. Any nation fond of outdoor sports and with proper sanitation has these by the hundreds of thousands.

The men must be individually self-disciplined, that is, able to see their duty and to put the performance of it above their feelings. Such men are found in all walks of life, in all businesses, and in all professions.

A soldier must know how to use his weapons so well as to get the maximum benefit from them. An officer must understand his business so thoroughly as to handle his men with the maximum effect and the minimum loss. These things can only be obtained by training stretching over a considerable period of time. Lastly, and most important, probably more important than all the others put together, is the discipline of the whole, such that it readily responds to the will of the supreme commander.

Discipline Greatest Requisite.
This discipline is the thing least thought of, least understood by a civilian. It is the thing most thought of and most insisted upon by the soldiers and officers who have been in action. The more fighting they have seen, the more they insist on the necessity of discipline above every other consideration.

What is the reason for this insistence on discipline on the part of those having the most experience of the battlefield? The primary reason lies back to the purpose of war: "The purpose of war is to inflict your will on the enemy or to prevent the enemy from inflicting his will on you. Generally, it is the two."

In the beginning each side is determined to inflict its will on the other. The instruments used are the armed forces. Therefore, to succeed, the will of the enemy's armed force must be broken to such an extent that that force is no longer of any value.

Once that is accomplished the enemy is helpless, because all history shows that a well trained armed force cannot be overcome by civilians who have hastily taken arms, no matter how brave or patriotic.

The question then is how to break the will of the enemy's army. Undoubtedly one of the strongest instincts of human beings is the instinct of self-preservation. The way to break the will of an enemy's army is to put it in such a position that the instinct of self-preservation is opposed to the instinct of the majority, and therefore they run away or surrender. This is the primary purpose in killing and wounding in battle.

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EDITORS DEMAND STATE BOARD TO CUT RISK RATES

Assert Premiums on Fire Policies Are Double New York Figure.

Regulation of insurance premiums in the state is a subject agitating the members of the Illinois Press association, now in session in Chicago. At today's session it was planned to introduce the report of Rufus M. Potts, state superintendent of insurance, and to urge the appointment of a state insurance commission, to which individuals can carry appeals from the rulings of the insurance companies.

Following a joint session of the members of the Illinois Press association and the Illinois Daily Newspaper association at the Hotel Sherman in the afternoon, Fred Leroy of the St. Paul Independent-Times, chairman of the insurance committee of the newspaper men, said that at present the insurer has no chance against the rulings of the insurance companies as regards premiums.

Double New York Rate.
"Premiums in fire insurance in Illinois are double the amount of premiums in New York state," said Mr. Leroy. "Property in Illinois is no more inflammable than it is in New York. The reason for the double charge in Illinois appears to be simply that the companies have been able to get away with it because the people did not wake up enough to make an effective, energetic kick."

"In Illinois there is competition among the insurance companies in getting business, but there is no competition in rates. A representative of the insurance people goes from town to town in the state and fixes the rate that is to obtain in each city, village, and hamlet for fire insurance. A commission to fix the rates is what we want—a body that will handle the insurance rates the way the public utility commission handles freight rates."

Slaps at Postmaster.
That the majority of editors in Illinois, technically speaking, could be sent to jail for the printing of the United States government advertising of land drawings was the startling contribution of Thomas Rees of the Illinois State Register to the meeting. The subject came up in a general discussion of arbitrary powers allowed the postoffice department under the law and from which the publisher has no appeal.

At an earlier meeting held at the Hotel La Salle the daily newspaper men representing virtually all the daily newspapers in Illinois, passed by a rising vote a resolution endorsing President Wilson's note to Germany and expressing confidence in the president. The resolution was introduced by H. N. Wheeler, owner and editor of the Quincy Journal, and was as follows:

"Believing that our country is passing through one of the most trying periods in its history, we feel that it is the part of good citizenship to do all that we can in reason and not as partisans, but as patriotic American citizens, to uphold the hands of the president of our country while he is trying to keep it free from entangling foreign alliances and to hold the ship of state on an even keel."

Faith in Note.
"Believing the president's note to the German government was kind, considerate, and just, believing that it was tactful, wise, and judicious, and at the same time strong and firm and imbued with the true American spirit, we feel that President Wilson is entitled to the unanimous support of all patriotic Americans in the position he took in that note to the German government."

Partisanship is all right and proper in its place, but partisanship is internal, not for external use. On the borders of our country we should lay partisanship aside and then become a body of united, harmonious, patriotic American citizens, and uphold the hands of the man at the helm of state in every reasonable way."

"Our people do not want war, and while President Wilson is doing everything he can to keep it from coming, we should do everything we can to support and to strengthen him."

"Therefore, I move that the sentiments herewith expressed be adopted as the sentiments of this association and that we forward a copy of this resolution to President Wilson for his comfort and encouragement."

Man Killed by Train.
George Fowlstone of 817 Normal avenue was killed yesterday by a Chicago and Eastern Illinois train at West Eighty-third street and Broadway avenue.

Newspaper Guardians of Downstate Prosperity.



BURNS TO AID PERILED MAYOR

Counter Expose Threatened
Against Enemies of
Blankenburg.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 19.—[Special.]—Following a resolution introduced in the general assembly at Harrisburg yesterday, which was heralded by organization men as foreshadowing the design of the Blankenburg administration through a sweeping investigation of municipal affairs, came the announcement today that Mayor Rudolph Blankenburg, with the aid of William J. Burns, has undertaken an exposure that may completely disrupt the bipartisan organization in this city.

The Blankenburg administration, utilizing the organization "Lenox" authority, probably will demand an investigation, place Burns on the stand, and permit him to tell of an investigation conducted in this city for the last four years by his agents and involving the Penrose-McNichol-Vare machine.

Retained by Citizens.
Detective Burns appeared in the mayor's office today with Director Porter and Albert T. E. Turner. He announced to the mayor that he had been retained by a committee consisting of several of the most prominent citizens of the city four years ago.

In view of the fact that an inquiry had been suggested in Harrisburg, the detective said a volume of evidence would be placed in the mayor's hands at once and that he was more than anxious to make the stand and inform the investigating committee and the citizens at large of the workings of the bipartisan contract ring in this city.

Mayor Issues Statement.
Following this the mayor issued the following statement: "Mr. William J. Burns, detective, called on Mayor Blankenburg this morning in company with Director Porter and stated that he had noticed that a Lenox committee was proposed to investigate the Philadelphia affairs, and especially the administration of Mayor Blankenburg."

"Mr. Burns said that he had been retained by committees of citizens to conduct investigations in this city and that these had been quietly continued over a period of nearly four years. He added that he had secured a mass of information, most of which is being kept until the proper time to reveal the real state of affairs in Philadelphia."

"Mr. Burns offered the result of his inquiries to the mayor, and in addition stated he would gladly volunteer his appearance before any committee at any time at the mayor's request to give real information about Philadelphia."

SUIT OF BARNES TO JURY TODAY

Roosevelt's Counsel in Plea
Charges Plot to Destroy
Colonel's Usefulness.

Syracuse, N. Y., May 19.—John M. Bowers, chief counsel for Theodore Roosevelt in the trial of William Barnes' suit for libel, spent three hours today in summing up for the jury the case of the defense. Near the conclusion of his address he asserted that the action brought by the former chairman of the Republican state committee was "a purposeful act of the machine to destroy Col. Roosevelt's usefulness."

The summing up of the case of the plaintiff will occur tomorrow morning. William M. Ivins, chief counsel for Mr. Barnes, said tonight that he might conclude within an hour. Then the case will go to the jury.

In concluding his address Mr. Bowers described Col. Roosevelt as a "guide of the nation." Then he referred to his client and his case in this manner: "Ex-president, ex-governor, the people's true representative, juror, will you let him be broken down and destroyed? Stand for him; stand for the people. Give no vote to accomplish the purpose sought by this action. Meet the responsibility that rests on you with a clear conscience and Theodore Roosevelt will remain a power for good."

CONGREGATIONALISTS DEFER
ACTION ON CHANGE OF CREED

Proposed Changes on License and Ordination Also Put Off for Year—Officers Elected.

Rockford, Ill., May 19.—[Special.]—The Illinois Congregational conference today voted to defer any action regarding creed to the meeting next year in Chicago. The same disposition was made of a proposal to make radical changes on license and ordination.

Dr. James Robert Smith of Quincy was elected moderator, and the Rev. E. H. Scott, South church, Chicago, assistant moderator.

Resolutions were adopted protesting against the passage of the state boxing law.

STRIKE POLICY OF ROCKEFELLER HELD LAWLESS

Social Worker Discharged by
Mining Company Justifies
Strike Revolt.

Washington, D. C., May 19.—While John D. Rockefeller Jr. waited here again today to testify before the industrial relations commission in a supplementary inquiry into the recent strike against the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, the commission listened to an arraignment of that concern's methods by the Rev. Eugene S. Gaddie, a Methodist clergyman, formerly in charge of the company's sociological department.

Chairman Walsh, who summoned Mr. Rockefeller to testify relating to correspondence made public since the original inquiry in New York, said tonight that he surely would be called tomorrow.

Discharged by Company.
The Rev. Mr. Gaddie said he was discharged from the sociological department of the Colorado company last February after making a personal appeal to Mr. Rockefeller to be allowed to continue important betterment work among the miners. He justified the revolt of the strikers against military and other constitutional authority in Colorado on the ground that laws for improvement of the miners' condition had been ignored.

"Technically, the terrible strike of the Colorado miners was lost," said Mr. Gaddie, "but in reality it was one of the greatest labor victories ever achieved in the United States, because today the coal operators have their ear to the ground and they will be very careful, indeed, in the future."

Dominated by Employers.
The pastor charged that minor officials of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company were directly responsible for the strike, asserting that they ignored the law, dominated employers in a brutal manner, fostered saloons, obstructed efforts to improve working and hygienic conditions, and even controlled elections in direct conflict with state laws.

MAYOR TO SPRINGFIELD
TO BOOST CHICAGO BILLS.

Hoping to help along the Chicago bills pending before the legislature Mayor Thompson went to Springfield last night. He will join Corporation Counsel Folson in his efforts to get favorable action in both the house and the senate on several important matters this week.

These include the home rule bill, the wheel tax bill, the jail law amendment, and the park consolidation act.

The mayor's absence will prevent an immediate continuation of his disclosures concerning the operations of the "brewery trust" in connection with the city collector's office.

"The preliminary report," the mayor said, "shows the breweries have been 'on the inside'."

"It seems that when a saloonkeeper allowed his license to lapse it was taken up by a brewery. When a man planning to go into the saloon business comes around there is no license available. He has to do business with the breweries, buy a license at a premium or rent one."

Get the Full Facts About
"Portia Manor"

Send coupon today for brochure and circular giving location and complete information. This will enroll your name on our "free" list and secure for you the special privileges that we always extend advance inquiries.

FREDERICK H. BARTLETT CO. T-30
60 W. Washington St., Chicago.
You may send, without cost or obligation to me, "Triangle" Circular and official plat of Portia Manor.

Name.....
Address.....
City.....

RIGGS BANK FINE JUSTIFIED, SAMUEL UNTERMYER ARGUES

Attorney for Government Cites
"Illicit" Favors in Plea to Dismiss
Injunction at Washington.

Washington, D. C., May 19.—Denunciation of the financial practices of officers of the Riggs National bank and eulogy of the "order and enthusiasm" of Secretary McAdoo and Controller of the Currency William C. Caldwell, the argument today of Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the treasury officials, supporting the government's motion to dismiss the temporary injunction secured by the bank.

Difficulties between the bank and the treasury officials, which culminated in this suit, Mr. Untermyer argued, were due not to the arbitrary use of power by the controller, but to reforms instituted by Secretary McAdoo and Controller William C. Caldwell, which abolished "illicit favors" the bank had enjoyed in the past and aroused the resentment of the bank's officers.

DOBYNS OPENS GREATEST DRY CAMPAIGN TONIGHT

Federation Starts Its Fight to
Make Chicago Prohibition City
Next Year.

What its backers characterize as "the most thorough and exhaustive campaign of education ever carried on in the history of the prohibition movement" will be inaugurated tonight by the Chicago Dry Federation.

The first gun in the fight for a dry Chicago in 1916 will be fired by Attorney Fletcher Dobyns, who has been delegated to speak on "Efficiency Versus the Saloon" before the Men's club of the Fourth Presbyterian church. This opening speech will be followed by frequent addresses before various organizations designed to show the effect of the saloon upon individual, industrial, social, and political efficiency.

Within the next six months, the federation promises, a political organization will be formed in every precinct in the city to further the campaign for a vote on the prohibition issue.

"We Take Our Hats Off To You— Mr. Wilson!"

The
VICTOR
RECORD
of the hour

Patriotic, full of pep—the
"Tipperary" of America.
Every home should have
it. Get yours today, 75c

GEOP BENT COMPANY
Chicago Distributors
314 South Wabash Avenue
Retailers of Victrolas

You are paying for
an 8-hour day

—but you are getting
only 6 hours' work!

THAT'S exactly what you are doing—if you compel your stenographers to waste two hours every day. Waste them? Certainly—every minute a stenographer spends at your desk—or at anybody else's desk in your office—taking dictation or waiting to take it—is absolute waste. Waste of money—waste of time! You are simply having every letter written twice, once in shorthand and once on the typewriter.

And you can prove that waste before the end of the first day's demonstration of the Dictaphone in your own office on your own work.

Waste is only one side of it. There's your convenience—another side of it! But we can't hope to do more here than suggest what the Dictaphone system means. The subject is vital enough to you to make it worth your while to find out something more about it.

Just reach for your 'phone—now—while you think of it—and call Randolph 2770—that's the Dictaphone. Or, drop into the Dictaphone office. The number is 12 North Michigan Avenue. And be sure to ask for a copy of our book "Your Day's Work." You'll find it well worth reading.

THE DICTAPHONE

12 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE

The only "Dictaphone" is the Dictaphone.

Dictaphone—our trade name.
Man at the desk—our trade-mark.

(This advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone.)

THE FAIR

THE men who design Crossett shoes are clever—the men who make them are expert—the men who sell them are wise—the men who wear them are prudent. The first two have performed their part well—it's up to us to get acquainted.



In the Men's Shoe Department, on the Main Floor, just inside the North Dearborn Street Door, you will find a full line of all the desired styles, at prices ranging from \$5 to \$6. Drop in.

Kenwood Quality at \$5
Ascot Quality at \$6

Crossett
Shoe
Makes life
walk easy

THE DIAMOND FROM THE SKY

A Pictorial Romantic Novel
By Roy L. McCardell

HERE'S a photoplay-story you'll enjoy. \$10,000.00 was paid for it. It was written by Roy L. McCardell, famous for his photoplay and newspaper stories. Leading motion picture theatres everywhere are showing the film. The cast is headed by Lottie Pickford and Irving Cummings. The story is appearing serially in the Chicago Sunday Tribune. \$10,000.00 is offered for a sequel to "The Diamond From The Sky." Everybody can compete. See the motion pictures TO-DAY—then.

Read the Story in Next Sunday's
Chicago Sunday Tribune



Lottie Pickford and Irving Cummings
in "The Diamond From The Sky"

The Chicago Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 16, 1847.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 2, 1893, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

All unsolicited articles, manuscripts, letters, and pictures sent to "The Tribune" are sent at the owner's risk and the Tribune company expressly repudiates any liability or responsibility for their safe custody or return.

SWORN STATEMENT.

Net paid circulation of "The Chicago Tribune," as reported under oath to the United States government under section 4672 of the postal laws and regulations, being the average from Oct. 1, 1914, to March 31, 1915.

Daily 324,997 Sunday 134,548

The above figures are exclusive of all papers which have been wanted, modified, returned, duplicated, delivered as complimentary, in exchange, as samples, which were mislaid or lost, or were late in arriving at their destination, or that remained unsold. They also are exclusive of papers paid for but on which money was not paid has been refunded.

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1915.

"Our country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."
Stephen Decatur.

THE CHILDREN'S BILL.

As the Forty-ninth assembly draws towards its close it is apparent that the usual jam of legislation cannot be avoided.

In such jams measures of public importance are often lost. In fact, it is one of the most familiar devices of politics to pilot such measures into the jam in the belief that those responsible for their fate will escape responsibility.

Several weeks ago it was pointed out that the child labor bill if unduly retarded would suffer this fate, and this danger is now perhaps at its height. The vote on second reading indicated the bill's strength on a fair test, but if amendment is proposed at this stage and the bill in consequence thrown back the effect may be equivalent to its defeat.

The proposal of eleventh hour amendment carries with it, therefore, this responsibility. There is no excuse for the interposition of such obstacles after weeks of opportunity to study the measure, consider its basis in fact and public policy, and present objections. The last opportunity for fair amendment was upon second reading, and objections raised now in the house are more than objections.

The child labor bill is a measure of humanity and social efficiency which ought to appeal irresistibly to the conscience and common sense of the house. If it is better it should be beaten in the open. Defeat by subterfuge will not hide responsibility.

DR. DERNBURG'S RETURN.

It is said in London that if Dr. Dernburg endeavors to return to Germany through the British patrol waters he will be in danger of being taken and held. Dr. Dernburg would not sail to an English port on a British ship and hardly on a British ship to a neutral port in Europe. Presumably he would take an American ship, if any he sailing now, for Holland or Scandinavian ports.

Have the English allowed themselves to forget, among other things more conveniently forgotten than remembered, the Mason and Slidell affair and are they now prepared to make the handsome acknowledgment that the protection they gave the British mail steamer Trent in 1861 when the confederate commissioners were removed was a mistake, that the United States was entitled to take and hold them?

Whatever usefulness Dr. Dernburg ever may have had in the United States evidently is at an end. As an ambassador to the American people rather than to the American government he undertook the difficult task of direct dealings with American sentiment. A little reflection would have convinced almost any one that the mission was useless. Argument merely begs argument. What opinion was favorable to Germany would remain favorable and what opinion was unfavorable would grow only more unfavorable.

If Dr. Dernburg wants to return home it is within the power of our government to see that he is put safely in Germany again. From semi-official statements made in Washington we suspect that the government is entirely willing to undertake this.

AN AMERICAN ADDRESS.

The president of Princeton university has done a conspicuous and timely service of national and perhaps even international moment in his candid address at the Lake Mohonk conference on international arbitration.

It is especially valuable not so much because of any special strain of our foreign relations at this time as because it is highly desirable that the many-sided peace movement in America should not take color from peace-at-any-price advocates or utopians. This unfortunately has been the tendency of late, because of the endorsement of that branch of the pacifist activity and its consequent ability to publish its views far and wide.

What we need to keep in mind, and we hope foreign governments also will keep it in mind, is that the American peace movement is not Quakerism but includes statesmen and leaders of American thought and action who are not living in a fool's paradise or introducing the millennium, men who urgently support the demand for adequate national defense and who fully understand that Washington was never wiser than when he warned of the danger of a "reputation for weakness" and when he declared that preparation for war is "one of the best means of insuring peace."

There is no people normally more profoundly pacific than the American. This has been demonstrated in the most striking manner and is now being demonstrated. War is deeply abhorrent to our conscience and to our common sense. But nothing more perilous to our peace and security is conceivable than that we should either hold or be thought by the world to hold that peace is to be preferred to honor or to the manly defense of our essential rights and vital interests.

President Hibben also performed an important service in calling attention to the character of that pacifist propaganda apparent in many schools and churches which is trying to create pacifist sentiment by working upon fear. To this profoundly weakening and demoralizing propaganda President Hibben delivered a rebuke to which every self-respecting American will subscribe. "By all means," said President Hibben, "let us pay any price which can buy peace—restraint of passion, long forbearance, sacrifice of material wealth, or every personal convenience and comfort. But let us not forget that there are some things which cannot buy peace. If we sacrifice them to secure peace, the peace thus sought becomes for us the price of our ruin."

Let an army be raised that can defend this country from Maine to California, from Panama to the Philippines—not a skeleton "reserve" army, but an actual armed, trained force of Americans.

Let the seacoast cities be so fortified that no navy in the world will run the risk of annihilation by attacking our shores. If Germany can stand off the fleet of Great Britain the United States can do as well.

Every dollar of money spent for defense should be spent at home. The money will go to America for home labor and home materials. The country will not be wasting money, but will save both money and honor by protecting itself while there is time.

violent torment of a living hell. We dare not trade hopes for peace, we dare not betray duty in order that we may bargain for peace. We dare not include ourselves in the enjoyment of the blessings of peace while we turn deaf ears to the cry of distress or to the summons of a righteous cause."

To avoid offense, to count the cost in material and moral suffering and loss, to restrain greed and insolence, to strive earnestly yet calmly for the development of relations founded on justice and mutual respect, this is true pacifism. But the day America refuses to fight because her people are afraid of suffering and loss, that day seals her fate—a fate deserved.

REVENUE REFORM OR NOTHING.

The efforts to revise the constitutional convention proposal seem to have been unsuccessful, unfortunately, and it is now perfectly clear that the situation with regard to reform of our organic law must itself up in this phrase—revenue reform or nothing.

In the state senate commendable action has just been taken in accordance with this sane, practical view of the case. The resolution for the submission of an amendment to the revenue article of the constitution has been adopted by the gratifying vote of 35 to 12. Advocates of more general or alternative proposals sensibly and loyally put aside pride of opinion and personal or factional vanity and voted for the resolution strictly on its merits.

What is the house going to do with this revenue resolution? Is it possible that any considerable group of representatives will continue to oppose this vitally necessary and simple proposal? Is it possible that blind resentment, or spite, or dogmatic preference, or any sentiment whatever that avails of retaliation and revenge will be permitted to defeat this resolution? Is there an intelligent man in the house who does not realize the need of revenue reform and the need of an enabling amendment to free the hands of the legislature in that direction? Is there any fair minded man in the house who can entertain for a single moment the idea that because other constitutional proposals have been rejected—wisely or unwisely—the revenue resolution might justifiably be voted down?

All that this resolution means is a chance for the people to say whether or not they favor a change in the revenue system, a change dictated not by any economic theory but by hard, glaring, stubborn facts—the facts of inequality, injustice, confiscation, wholesale evasion of the law by reason of such confiscation, and the breakdown of the entire revenue system. If the people vote for the resolution a scientific and nonpolitical study of the requisite and desirable measures will be ordered by the legislature itself.

There is no opposition to this plan, this course of action, among the great public. Farmers, organized workers, small property owners, manufacturers, and impartial students of revenue have indorsed it earnestly and repeatedly. Can the house afford to obstruct the way to revenue reform in these circumstances? What is the part of reason, of duty to the state, of plain expediency?

A VALUABLE PROBATION REPORT.

The report on adult probation just made by Mr. Houston is not only useful as a social and criminological document, as another refutation of the superficial notion that "probation is worse than a failure," but as a most timely argument in favor of the legislation pending at Springfield and designed to render our probation system more effective and more serviceable to the individual as well as to society.

Probation is not responsible for any crime wave in Chicago or elsewhere. The report shows in fact that in the case of robbers, burglars, thieves, and embezzlers probation is more successful than in the case of wife deserters, contributors to juvenile delinquency, immoral and abandoned women, etc. No very profound reflection is necessary, at least to the thoughtful observer of social phenomena, in order to account for this comparative showing. It is harder to reform the constitutionally vicious, the lazy, the shiftless, and the incapables who have drifted into crime than it is to reform those who have merely yielded to temptation in one or two instances and have committed particular and, so to speak, detached predatory acts.

Where probation fails the failure is attributable as a rule to lack of preliminary investigation, of efficient administration, of proper machinery. The pending probation bill seeks to improve the machinery of probation and also to provide better and firmer control of the released offenders. It should be approved as noncontentious and thoroughly practical.

ITALIAN DEMONSTRATIONS.

No one will understand the Italian situation until he sees the stage managers. There is more than volatility behind the war and peace mobs. They have a good many of the superficial aspects of aggressions directed for the moving pictures by competent persons who keep out of the camera.

Italian policies, in whatever way they are about to jump, may need the seeming of an irresistible public urge. It may be required that the government seem to act, whatever it does, to preserve itself in the face of untoward popular excitement. Governments may rule but not wholly squelch a people, and Italy seems to have referred her questions to a referendum of the most noise, with campaigners shrewdly augmenting or suppressing the demonstrations.

The stage manager is not absent from the Italian proceedings. What he is working towards is the mystery in the case.

Editorial of the Day.

PROVIDE DEFENSE.

(From the Washington Post.) Millions spent now for defense would save billions later on. It is a poor time to make repairs after the storm has broken. Now, while plans can be made with deliberation, the work should be done. Congress should meet in extraordinary session in a month or two and take up the task of providing adequate defense for this enormous country. It is a work for prudent, patriotic statesmanship. The foundations should be laid broad and deep. The wealth, population, and extent of the United States and its possessions should be borne in mind in order that no small and feeble plans should be adopted.

Let a navy be built up that fits represents the power and majesty of the nation—a navy able to defend the coasts and able to strike quick and hard in any direction.

Let an army be raised that can defend this country from Maine to California, from Panama to the Philippines—not a skeleton "reserve" army, but an actual armed, trained force of Americans.

Let the seacoast cities be so fortified that no navy in the world will run the risk of annihilation by attacking our shores. If Germany can stand off the fleet of Great Britain the United States can do as well.

Every dollar of money spent for defense should be spent at home. The money will go to America for home labor and home materials. The country will not be wasting money, but will save both money and honor by protecting itself while there is time.

A LINE-O-TYPE OR TWO.

Motto: How to the line, let the gales fall where they may.

WHY?

(Reprinted at our own request.)

WHY, when the sun is said,

The weather fine,

The air (this phrase is old)

Like Gascon wine;

Why, when the leaves are red,

And yellow, too,

And when (as has been said)

The skies are blue;

Why, when all things promise

One's peace and joy,

For that is (to quote)

Without alloy;

Why, when a man's well off,

Happy and gay,

Why must he go play golf

And spend his day?

"WE want no nation's property," said the President in his speech in New York; which is true at the present time. We should be thankful that we do not covet our neighbor's land, but especially we should be thankful that there are no lost American provinces. When a nation, like Italy or France, loses a province it never gets over the loss, and a feud is handed down through the generations.

OLD Clark Everett sends word that the festive trout is standing on its square tail and looking for trouble; but just at this moment the notion of wading and trout deep in river water is singularly unalluring.

WE couldn't decide whether to build a shack on the north shore this spring, but the carpenter, as he obligingly decided the question for us, so we will let the money stay in the bank.

And the Barber kept on shaving."

Sir, this "barber kept on shaving" business has got me going, but must I buy an Encyclopedia of Wit and Humor (7) in twelve massive volumes bound in half calf, in order to see what the rest of the poem is like? Or will you print it in the Line and save me \$7 down and \$1 a month?

G. R. A.

WE might run like a serial, if we had another copy. We spent the only one we possessed to the original inquiry.

IN WHICH, AS IS COMMON IN THE SOUTH, ONE WORD LEADS TO ANOTHER.

(From the Farmington, Me., Times.)

The bride is a young lady of wondrous fascination and remarkable attractiveness, in fact, as charming as the wind of a dime and a disposition as sweet as the dew of flowers and as bright as the morning sun.

The groom is a young man of wondrous fascination and remarkable attractiveness, in fact, as charming as the wind of a dime and a disposition as sweet as the dew of flowers and as bright as the morning sun.

The wedding was a most successful one, and the bride and groom were most happily married.

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How to Keep Well.

By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, of matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

(Copyright, 1915, by Dr. W. A. Evans.)

EFFECT OF WEAR.

The body of a man of average size contains about 1,500 grains, or about three ounces, of salt. This mineral forms a part of the tissues, and some of it waives with the ordinary wear of the tissues. Experimenters have found that when a man is fed on salt-free food he throws off extraordinary amounts of salt in his urine. The average man, on the other hand, throws off about three ounces of salt in the food.

A fasting man will excrete 100 to 200 grains of salt. The amount of salt in the excretions shows these amounts represent excess of salt in the food.

Salt taken in with food goes in part to the cells to replace that lost by wear. The excess passes from the body unchanged, forming one of the ingredients of the excretions. Herbivorous animals are able to get salt in addition to their ordinary food. Wild animals will not remain in a country where they cannot find salt licks. On the other hand, countries that abound in licks abound in wild animals of the grass eating kind, wherever there are licks.

Meat eating wild animals do not care for outside sources of salt. They get enough salt from the blood and flesh of the kills. Dr. Vry will not tell you that he can get salt from the blood and flesh of the kills. Dr. Vry will not tell you that he can get salt from the blood and flesh of the kills.

Since man eats a mixed diet he needs some salt in addition to that derived from his food. But Bunge is authority for the statement that, given an inch, he takes an ell. He says:

"The use of salt enables us to employ a greater variety of the earth's products as food than we could do without it." At the same time he holds "we are accustomed to taking far too much salt with our meals. Salt is not only an element, it is also a condiment. It lends itself, as all such things do, to abuse."

Sherman says: "Salt equilibrium can apparently be maintained on less than one-fourth the amount of salt ordinarily through the intervention of so-called mediums from the Waterloo Duke of Wellington, who was disastrously referred to in the course of the evidence by the captain as 'old Nod.' It may be remembered that the Iron Duke had a huge buck."

Capt. Colley is the son of the well known Spiritualist, Archdeacon Colley of Stockton, who has had many controversies with his father on the subject of spiritualistic manifestations.

The Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, secretary of state for home affairs, continues to show himself as the most untrustworthy member of the present government in England and is repeating at the home department the stupidities of which he perpetrated so many while first lord of the admiralty.

His latest blunder has been in connection with some 700 or 800 Egyptian subjects who were resident in the British Isles on the outbreak of the war. Some of them were rich merchants, with heads of the Egyptian branch of Greek faith and origin. Others were Syrians, engaged in various branches of the purple and rug trade, while there were also about ninety students who had been dispatched to England for educational purposes by the Egyptian government.

It was in vain that the English officials of the Anglo-Egyptian department of education at Cairo protested against the internment of the students under his charge. The intervention of Lord Cromer, who had spent so many years in Cairo as British plenipotentiary for Egypt, was invoked and he proceeded to the foreign office and stormed in his accustomed fashion against the idiotic mistake made by McKenna.

Sir Edward Grey, the secretary of state for foreign affairs, also protested officially and privately, and McKenna promised to see to the matter. But in spite of this all these Egyptian subjects are still in custody in the detention camps as prisoners of war, although several months have elapsed since Egypt was proclaimed by King George as a wholly independent of the British empire and a vassal state of the British empire.

This proclamation, which likewise deposed the khedive from his Egyptian throne and placed in his stead his philo-English uncle, Hussein, with the title of sultan, had the effect of converting all Egyptian subjects, no matter whether of Greek, Syrian, or of nondescript Levantine origin, into lieges of King George. Their detention under the circumstances as alien prisoners of war is a virtual failure on the part of Home Secretary McKenna to recognize the change in their allegiance and their status effected by his sovereign.

The former susceptibility of the sublime porte over Egypt ever since the military occupation of the land of the Nile by Great Britain in 1882 has been of a purely nominal and theoretical character.

The deluge of letters which have been sent to the editor of the "Chicago Tribune" in regard to the Egyptian situation, has been of a purely nominal and theoretical character.

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WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO SOME OF OUR PEACE DREAMERS?

(From the Des Moines Register and Leader.)

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FLATS FOR SURF AND SHERIDAN

Purchaser of Corner Will Improve with High Class Apartments.

PLAN OTHER BUILDINGS

A series of interesting transfers were reported yesterday covering the property at the northwest corner of Sheridan road and Surf street, involving extensive improvements. The plot, which fronts 197 feet on the road and 180 feet on Surf street, was sold by the Northern Trust company, trustee for the estate of A. L. Sercomb to R. Raphael Nourse for a reported consideration of \$80,000, which is at the rate of over \$400 a front foot. Callistus E. Boudie & Co. represented the purchaser and James A. McLane & Co. the seller.

Mr. Nourse then sold through the same brokers the northwest corner of the plot, 100x143 feet in size, to Edward G. Uhl for a reported consideration of \$45,000, and the west 42 feet of the tract to Frank P. Schuster, 42x197 feet, for a reported consideration of \$10,000.

Mr. Uhl then is stated will improve the corner piece with a high class apartment building, while Mr. Schuster will improve his 42 feet with an extra high grade three apartment building.

Sunnyside Avenue Deal.

Another north side deal involving important improvements was reported in the purchase by Alexander Hirsch and Morris Hirsch from Leo Vogel of the vacant property at the northeast corner of Robey street and Sunnyside avenue, 197 feet on the former and 182 feet on the latter, for a reported consideration of \$15,000. It is announced that plans are being prepared for a group of four buildings containing small flats and stores and flats on the corner to cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000.

The erection of apartments in South Evanston to cost about \$100,000 figures in a transaction also involving the sale of an eighteen flat building at the southeast corner of Sixth street and Rhode avenue. The Evanston property comprises the southeast and northeast corners of Main street and Auburn avenue, each 100x120 feet. They were sold by Robert B. Clark to William T. Woodley for a reported consideration of \$30,000, or \$15,000 for each parcel.

Mr. Woodley gave in exchange the equity in the north side flat property which occupies a lot 59x150 feet and which is stated to have a gross annual rent of about \$10,000. The property bears an incumbrance of \$37,500, which together with the \$30,000 cash consideration on the document would give an indicated consideration of \$67,500.

Albion Avenue Sale.

The six apartment building with 50x121 feet of ground, north front, in Albion avenue, 240 feet east of Glenwood avenue, has been sold by Elizabeth Gloor to Samuel H. Moore. A consideration of \$110 is given in the transfer, but an incumbrance of \$15,500 together with \$10 revenue stamps would give an indicated consideration of \$25,500.

Henry Krueger has sold to Fred Williams the property at the southeast corner of Thorne and Greenpeace avenues, lot 56x136 feet, with flat improvements, for an indicated consideration of \$22,800, subject to an incumbrance of \$18,800.

The property in Berteau avenue, 106 feet west of Lincoln avenue, lot 52x128 feet, south front, with flat improvements, has been sold by Henning F. Slobin to Max F. Plabel and others, for an indicated consideration of \$18,000, subject to an incumbrance of \$11,000.

Forty-third Street Transfer.

Record was made of the transfer by trustee in bankruptcy of the Acme company to John E. Bernstein of the property on Forty-third street, 146 feet west of Princeton avenue, 129 feet on the front, and other property, subject to an incumbrance of \$18,000. Bernstein subsequently transferred to Timon Loudenback for an indicated consideration of \$20,500, subject to \$10,000 incumbrance.

Record has been made of the sale by

Mae C. Thompson of New York City to T. McIntosh & Co., subdividers, of a tract of 162 acres at Norwood park and Bryn Mawr avenue for a stated consideration of \$17,000. Title was taken by Alma C. Hansen, and the property will be subdivided and placed on the market.

Lyons Acres Sold.

E. Orris Hart & Co. were the brokers, and in connection with Callistus E. Boudie & Co. they sold to McIntosh & Co. for John L. Shortall a tract of thirty acres on Lawndale avenue, from Forty-fourth street to Kensington, in the town of Lyons, for a reported consideration of \$5,000. Alma C. Hansen took title.

Thomas D. O'Brien's Real Estate

Thomas D. O'Brien, real estate broker, has sold for Nathaniel W. Lowe and Elizabeth Wells of Fitchburg, Mass., to Mrs. Emma Walker the vacant property on Maryland avenue, 144 feet north of Fifty-sixth street, 48x106 feet, east front, to an alley, consideration nominal. It is planned to improve with a six flat building to cost around \$30,000.

The leasehold interest and building at

the northwest corner of Lake Park avenue and Fifty-sixth street has been sold by John W. Trainor to Herman F. Geiss for a reported consideration of about \$40,000. The lot, which fronts 44 feet on Lake Park avenue and 300 feet on Fifty-sixth street, is under an lease having forty-six years to run at an annual rent of \$1,500. The building is a one story structure, containing five stories.

W. W. Burkhead represented the purchaser

and C. R. Bates the seller.

Buys Flat Building.

Gordon H. Wadsworth of Pasadena, Cal., has sold to Louis and Sarah Feldman the six flat building at 3201-08 Indiana avenue for a reported cash consideration of \$17,000. H. G. Howard & Co. were the brokers.

Paul C. Loeber & Co. have negotiated a lease between Alton Parkhurst and the Auto Park company for the three story and basement building at 701-08 West Van Buren street and the two story and basement building in the rear at 707-08 Boston avenue for a term rent reported at \$40,000.

Real Estate Transfers.

ROGERS PARK.

Albion-av., 240 ft. of Glenwood-av., 121 ft. 200 ft. rev. stamp \$10,000, May 18 (Hirsch & Hirsch, Inc. to R. Raphael Nourse, Inc.).

LAKE VIEW.

Berteau-av., 106 ft. of Lincoln-av., 121 ft. 200 ft. rev. stamp \$10,000, May 18 (Hirsch & Hirsch, Inc. to R. Raphael Nourse, Inc.).

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RAIL VALUATION WORK WILL BE SPEEDED UP.

Director Prouty Makes Announcement as Preliminary to Washington Conference.

As a preliminary to the general conference of railroad managers, state commissioners, and the interstate commerce commission engineers, which will be held in Washington, D. C. May 27, Director Prouty has announced the federal valuation program for the next two years beginning July 1.

The announcement of Director Prouty shows that the valuation work will be pushed from now on.

The total mileage in the five districts in which the government platens have the valuation completed by July 1, 1917, will probably total 90,000 miles. During the last year, which has been one largely of organization and planning, the valuation parties have succeeded in completing about 10,000 miles. The latest statistics are that the work will cost the railroad and the government \$50,000,000.

MICHIGAN FROST CAUSES \$250,000 DAMAGE TO FRUIT.

Grapes and Strawberries Hardest Hit—Over Half of Crop Near Benton Harbor Ruined.

St. Joseph, Mich., May 19.—(Special.)—It is conservatively estimated that the early-morning frost today caused a loss of \$250,000 to the fruit interests of this region.

Grapes and strawberries have been the hardest hit and in some districts, especially the territory north and east of Benton Harbor, over half the crop has been ruined.

Tree fruits, it is ascertained, escaped unhurt. Vinyard, too, in the strip along Lake Michigan were not damaged.

New Train to Denver.

A new passenger train from Chicago to Denver will be added to the Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern line schedule on May 30. The Denver special, the new carrier, will leave the Northwestern terminal daily at 6:00 p. m., arriving in Denver at 9 p. m. the next day.

Baltimore & O Railroad

Important Change Schedule

On and after Sunday, May 23, the Baltimore & Ohio trains will have changed as follows: Washington, 8:40 A. M. to Baltimore, 12:00 P. M.; Baltimore, 12:00 P. M. to Washington, 3:30 P. M.; Washington, 3:30 P. M. to Baltimore, 6:00 P. M.; Baltimore, 6:00 P. M. to Washington, 9:00 P. M.

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BOX STAMPEDE IN EIGHTH DEFEATS MACKMEN, 9 TO 7

THE TALLIES PLACE HOSE NEXT TO LEAD

Stops Visitors After
Maz and Cicotte Fail
on the Slab.

BY JAMES CRUSINBERRY.

Stamps a stampede in the eighth inning, the Boston White Sox defeated the Chicago Cubs yesterday and placed themselves on the threshold of first place in the National League. The final count was 9 to 7, and there was plenty of excitement in the early rounds of the contest. The Sox had a crowd of about 1,500 abiding fans until it was all over.

They had defensive playing by the Sox, and the Sox had a crowd of about 1,500 abiding fans until it was all over. They had defensive playing by the Sox, and the Sox had a crowd of about 1,500 abiding fans until it was all over.

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KELLY—SETTLING FOR THE EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT.



TY COBB AND TIGERS DEFEAT YANKEES, 3-1

Georgia Peach Swipes Four
Sacks as Detroit Trims
New York Club.

Detroit, Mich., May 19.—Cobb's daring hit in the eighth inning helped Detroit defeat New York yesterday. Cobb's home run in the eighth inning was the key to the victory. The Tigers won 3 to 1.

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Murray's Bat Beats Cubs, 5-1; Great Catch Saves Giants

Red Hits Home Run and
Single Which Score
Three Tallies.

CHICAGO. Murray's home run in the eighth inning helped the Red Sox defeat the Chicago Cubs yesterday. Murray's home run in the eighth inning was the key to the victory. The Red Sox won 5 to 1.

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Cubs-New York Score.

CHICAGO	NEW YORK
Phelan, 1b.	Phelan, 1b.
Schultz, 2b.	Schultz, 2b.
Williams, 3b.	Williams, 3b.
McCarthy, 4b.	McCarthy, 4b.
Adams, 5b.	Adams, 5b.
Brennan, 6b.	Brennan, 6b.
Phelan, 7b.	Phelan, 7b.
Schultz, 8b.	Schultz, 8b.
Williams, 9b.	Williams, 9b.
McCarthy, 10b.	McCarthy, 10b.
Adams, 11b.	Adams, 11b.
Brennan, 12b.	Brennan, 12b.
Phelan, 13b.	Phelan, 13b.
Schultz, 14b.	Schultz, 14b.
Williams, 15b.	Williams, 15b.
McCarthy, 16b.	McCarthy, 16b.
Adams, 17b.	Adams, 17b.
Brennan, 18b.	Brennan, 18b.
Phelan, 19b.	Phelan, 19b.
Schultz, 20b.	Schultz, 20b.
Williams, 21b.	Williams, 21b.
McCarthy, 22b.	McCarthy, 22b.
Adams, 23b.	Adams, 23b.
Brennan, 24b.	Brennan, 24b.
Phelan, 25b.	Phelan, 25b.
Schultz, 26b.	Schultz, 26b.
Williams, 27b.	Williams, 27b.
McCarthy, 28b.	McCarthy, 28b.
Adams, 29b.	Adams, 29b.
Brennan, 30b.	Brennan, 30b.
Phelan, 31b.	Phelan, 31b.
Schultz, 32b.	Schultz, 32b.
Williams, 33b.	Williams, 33b.
McCarthy, 34b.	McCarthy, 34b.
Adams, 35b.	Adams, 35b.
Brennan, 36b.	Brennan, 36b.
Phelan, 37b.	Phelan, 37b.
Schultz, 38b.	Schultz, 38b.
Williams, 39b.	Williams, 39b.
McCarthy, 40b.	McCarthy, 40b.
Adams, 41b.	Adams, 41b.
Brennan, 42b.	Brennan, 42b.
Phelan, 43b.	Phelan, 43b.
Schultz, 44b.	Schultz, 44b.
Williams, 45b.	Williams, 45b.
McCarthy, 46b.	McCarthy, 46b.
Adams, 47b.	Adams, 47b.
Brennan, 48b.	Brennan, 48b.
Phelan, 49b.	Phelan, 49b.
Schultz, 50b.	Schultz, 50b.
Williams, 51b.	Williams, 51b.
McCarthy, 52b.	McCarthy, 52b.
Adams, 53b.	Adams, 53b.
Brennan, 54b.	Brennan, 54b.
Phelan, 55b.	Phelan, 55b.
Schultz, 56b.	Schultz, 56b.
Williams, 57b.	Williams, 57b.
McCarthy, 58b.	McCarthy, 58b.
Adams, 59b.	Adams, 59b.
Brennan, 60b.	Brennan, 60b.
Phelan, 61b.	Phelan, 61b.
Schultz, 62b.	Schultz, 62b.
Williams, 63b.	Williams, 63b.
McCarthy, 64b.	McCarthy, 64b.
Adams, 65b.	Adams, 65b.
Brennan, 66b.	Brennan, 66b.
Phelan, 67b.	Phelan, 67b.
Schultz, 68b.	Schultz, 68b.
Williams, 69b.	Williams, 69b.
McCarthy, 70b.	McCarthy, 70b.
Adams, 71b.	Adams, 71b.
Brennan, 72b.	Brennan, 72b.
Phelan, 73b.	Phelan, 73b.
Schultz, 74b.	Schultz, 74b.
Williams, 75b.	Williams, 75b.
McCarthy, 76b.	McCarthy, 76b.
Adams, 77b.	Adams, 77b.
Brennan, 78b.	Brennan, 78b.
Phelan, 79b.	Phelan, 79b.
Schultz, 80b.	Schultz, 80b.
Williams, 81b.	Williams, 81b.
McCarthy, 82b.	McCarthy, 82b.
Adams, 83b.	Adams, 83b.
Brennan, 84b.	Brennan, 84b.
Phelan, 85b.	Phelan, 85b.
Schultz, 86b.	Schultz, 86b.
Williams, 87b.	Williams, 87b.
McCarthy, 88b.	McCarthy, 88b.
Adams, 89b.	Adams, 89b.
Brennan, 90b.	Brennan, 90b.
Phelan, 91b.	Phelan, 91b.
Schultz, 92b.	Schultz, 92b.
Williams, 93b.	Williams, 93b.
McCarthy, 94b.	McCarthy, 94b.
Adams, 95b.	Adams, 95b.
Brennan, 96b.	Brennan, 96b.
Phelan, 97b.	Phelan, 97b.
Schultz, 98b.	Schultz, 98b.
Williams, 99b.	Williams, 99b.
McCarthy, 100b.	McCarthy, 100b.

CHICAGO. Murray's home run in the eighth inning helped the Red Sox defeat the Chicago Cubs yesterday. Murray's home run in the eighth inning was the key to the victory. The Red Sox won 5 to 1.

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NEWFEDS BUNCH HITS; SWAT PITTFEDS, 7 TO 3

Assaults in Third and
Seventh Rounds.

Pittsburgh, Pa., May 19.—The Newfeds defeated the Pittsburgh Pirates yesterday. The Newfeds won 7 to 3. The game was a close one, with both teams having their moments of glory.

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GRINER CHECKS PHILS AS CARDS GRAB CLASH, 3-0

Only Twenty-seven Quakers
Face Pitcher, Who Per-
mits Two Bingles.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 19.—Griner performed the remarkable feat in today's game, in which St. Louis defeated Philadelphia, 3 to 0, of pitching to only twenty-seven batters in nine innings. Griner was touched for only two singles, and he did not give a pass.

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Baseball Standings.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.	W. L. Pct.
Philadelphia 17 10 .630	Pittsburgh 15 14 .517
St. Louis 14 17 .448	Chicago 13 19 .406
Boston 13 18 .418	New York 12 19 .388
Brooklyn 12 19 .388	Cincinnati 11 19 .364

Yesterday's Results.	Games Today.
New York 8, Chicago 1	Chicago at Boston.
Pittsburgh 7, Boston 0	Pitt. at New York.
St. Louis 6, Cincinnati 0	St. Louis at Phila.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.	W. L. Pct.
New York 16 9 .640	Washington 13 14 .483
St. Louis 12 14 .462	Chicago 12 15 .444
Chicago 11 15 .423	St. Louis 10 16 .385
Boston 10 16 .385	Philadelphia 9 19 .318

Yesterday's Results.	Games Today.
Chicago at Boston.	New York at St. Louis.
Philadel. at Detroit.	Wash. at Cleveland.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.	W. L. Pct.
Pittsburgh 12 11 .522	Brooklyn 11 13 .458
Newark 10 14 .417	St. Louis 10 14 .417
CHICAGO 10 14 .417	Baltimore 9 15 .375
San Francisco 9 15 .375	Buffalo 8 17 .320

Yesterday's Results.	Games Today.
Newark 10, Pittsburgh 9	Brooklyn at Chicago.
St. Louis 10, Baltimore 9	Baltimore at Phila.
Buffalo 8, San Francisco 7	Buffalo at St. Louis.

Notes of the White Sox.
The Boston Red Sox will invade Comiskey park today for the first of a series of four games.
Boss Comiskey had no luck to make because of the light attendance at the last two games.
The cold weather kept most of the fans away, but his team won two games.

Cub Sydelights.
New York, May 19.—[Special.]—Boston tomorrow.
The Cubs left late tonight for the trip to engage in a series of four games with the world's champions.
Williams made a good running catch of Grant's pop fly in the seventh inning, which was the ground without the aid of a second.

COOMBS DEFEATS REDS, 2-0.
Brooklyn, N. Y., May 19.—Jack Coombs won his third straight game and scored his second successive shutout of the season today when he blanked Cincinnati, 2 to 0. Coombs held the visitors to five hits.

SISLER ALLOWS ONE HIT; DEFEATS CORNELL, 10 TO 0.
Ithaca, N. Y., May 19.—[Special.]—With Sisler pitching in fine form, Michigan shut out Cornell, 10 to 0. Sisler let the Ithacans down with one hit, and that a scratch, in the first inning. A hit by Benton, a sacrifice by Malby, and a single by Labadie in the second and Donovan's error and singles by Labadie and Wally in the ninth gave Michigan its two runs.

Red's Homer Counts Two.
Murray continued his winning achievements in the slugs. Two were out before Vaughn slipped a pass to Meyers. Murray whined a long fly over Williams' head and completed the circuit, driving the Indian reached first.

Murray Makes Great Catch.
Murray started his winning career in the third inning. Vaughn opened that with a single. Phelan sent a terrific wallop sailing over right center. Murray tore back without an apparent chance to get under the drive, but managed to stick up his mitt just in time to snub the thing as it was going over his head.

Cubs Did Score in the Next Round.
Saier poked a triple to right with one down, and Williams sent him in with a single which got away from Robertson. Letting Fred reach second. Archer and Knely were soft victims.

Giants Get Winning Margin.
The Giants scored in their half. Grant opened with a hot one which quitted safely off Phelan's hands. Lobert and Fletcher were retired, putting Grant on third; then Robertson was hit by a wild pitch. They tried the double steal and Archer purred to Fletcher who whipped the ball back in plenty of time to have

AWARD K. C. LEAGUE TITLES.
Commodore Barry Council team of the Knights of Columbus Indoor Baseball league was awarded the city championship banner for 1914-15 at a dinner of the league in the Grand Pacific hotel last night. Loyola council was awarded the championship of the central division, Leo XIII. council that for the southern division. Daniel O'Connor council that for the northern division and Commodore Barry council the honor for the western division.

Officers of the league chosen for 1914-15.
President, C. H. Krupp; vice, president, C. H. Krupp; secretary, Paul Hyland; treasurer, Michael O'Brien.

Blue Island, Ill., Wins 7.
This island, swatting the ball in the cooling room, trounced Maine Township High at Des Moines yesterday, 12 to 5. Small was a rouser near the finish, when Maine charged to score.

There's something about you'll like.
Twenty-four

COLD WEATHER GIVES WHALES ANOTHER REST

Weeghman Calls Off Final
Game with Terrapins, Who
Will Return Sunday.

BY J. J. ALCOCK.
Cold weather gave the Whales another day of rest yesterday. For President Weeghman refused to allow his athletes to perform in the chilling breeze. As a result, the final game of the Baltimore series went into the discard temporarily. On Sunday the Terrapins will return from Pittsburgh, and a double header will be put on to wipe out the postponement of Tuesday. Yesterday's game will be played on July 28.

Benny Kauff, the Ty Cobb of the Federal league and the leading actor in the recent baseball comedy, "From Brooklyn to Brooklyn," will be with us today. Benny is the headliner of Lee Magee's Brooklyn aggregation, and the Tip Tops are slated to open a three game series here this afternoon.

Seaton to Oppose Hendrix.
Tom Seaton, Brooklyn's best pitching bet, will work against the Terrapins. Hendrix, who hasn't performed since his no hit game at Pittsburgh last Saturday, will oppose him.

Brooklyn looks like the 42 centimeter club of the third league. Four of its members, Magee, Westfall, Kauff, and Cooper, topped the batting averages published recently. The club is hitting at .288 clip, 21 points better than Baltimore. Brooklyn also leads in base stealing with forty-nine thefts.

Denies Kauff Yarn.
With the coming of Kauff, President Gilmore stamps the story that Benny was fined \$1,500 for trying to join the Giants as bunk. Kauff was suspended without pay and lost only his salary while idle.

Weeghman will entertain a collection of kids from Lawrence hall today. Lawrence hall is an orphan asylum, formerly known as the Chicago Home for Boys. President Gilmore announced he had ruled against Manager Stoval's protest of the Kansas City-Brooklyn game played Monday.

MOHAWK
MADE WITH PATENTED
SLIP-OVER BUTTONHOLE
TIE SLIDES EASILY
Union Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

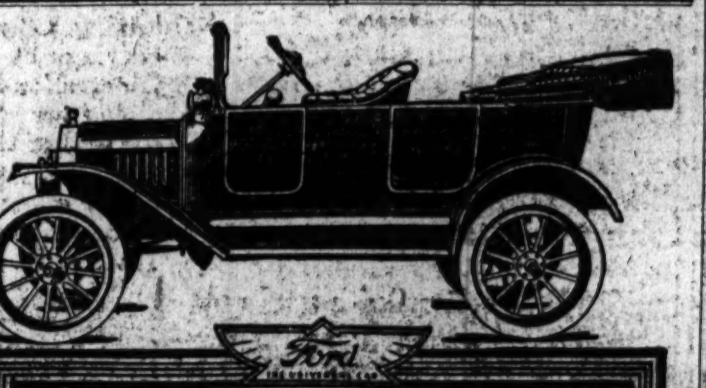
Maurice L. Rothschild
\$20 and \$25 Hart
Schaffner & Marx
suits and auto coats
are unequaled values.

THEY'RE unusual
in style; and the proved
quality causes phenomenal
interest among critical wearers;
we're giving some wonderful
values in these famous goods.

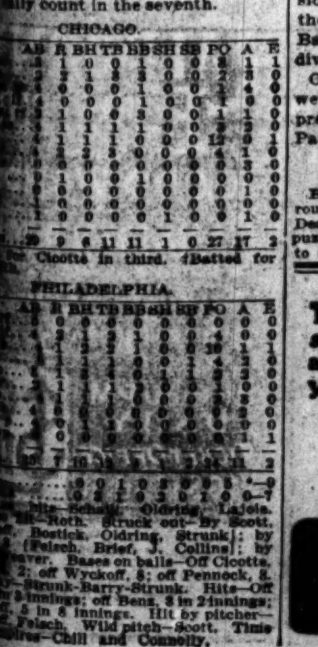
Silk lined suits and overcoats
of finest imported materials at \$25
The pick of the best American \$20
weaves in suits and overcoats at \$20
BETTER clothes values than these have
never been shown. A great variety of
styles and weaves for men and young men.
Finest straw hats
See the new self-conforming sennits here at \$3 and \$4.
See the new shapes in Panamas here at \$5. The best
values known. Finest Ecuador Panamas; new shapes, \$7.50,
\$10, \$12, \$15, \$20.
Bangkoks, Milans, Leghorns in
choicest grades, \$3, \$4, \$5 and \$6.
See the unusual qualities in straws, sennits and splits, \$1.85.



Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx



Barring the unforeseen, each retail
buyer of a new Ford car, between
August 1914 and August 1915, will
receive from \$40 to \$60 as a share of the
Ford Motor Company's profits.
For strength, light weight and de-
pendable power, the Ford car is with-
out a peer. Economical, too, averag-
ing two cents a mile for operation and
maintenance.
Touring Car \$490; Runabout \$440; Town
Car \$690; Coupelet \$750; Sedan \$975; f. o. b.
Detroit with all equipment.
On display and sale at Ford Motor Co., 2526
Michigan Ave., 39th St. and Wabash Ave.



SUBSCRIBE FOR THE TRIBUNE

WILL BATT
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Four R
Second R

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0	1	0	0	Kearns, 6.
0	1	1	1	De la Cruz, 10.
0	1	2	0	Scamlen, 6.
0	0	0	0	O'Fallon, 1.
0	0	0	0	O'Malley, 1.
0	0	0	0	McConnell, 1.
0	0	1	0	Colohan, 1.

1	0	0	McCarthy
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SCHOOL BOARD DELAYS DECISION ON LOOP LEASES

Agent for State Street Lessors
Wants Low Figure to Stand
Without Suit.

After a debate between Attorneys Donald L. Morrill and Angus Roy Shannon on the question of letting in the courts the recent school lands appraisal, the board of education at a special meeting yesterday decided to wait until next Wednesday before voting what to do.

Mr. Morrill, who represents all the State street leaseholders except one, urged the board not to fight the appraisal. He said the leaseholders were not ready to offer or even to suggest a compromise and asserted that in a case of suit the leaseholders would have all the best of the matter.

Attack on Appraisers.
Mr. Shannon, attorney for the board, said the appraisers—Bertram M. Winston, Simon W. Straus, and Jesse Holdom—had made themselves arbitrators instead of appraisers and had gone beyond their warranted power in fixing a rental value instead of the true cash value of the land. He said that if the board is not stopped on technical points it will win a suit to declare the appraisal invalid.

The proposition, which Mr. Shannon asserted was vicious, was held justified by Mr. Morrill. That was the alleged cut of 20 per cent from the cash value of the land made because of business conditions and the terms of the lease. Mr. Morrill said the cut should have been 25 per cent and that the leasees were treated unfairly by the previous appraisal when the decrease because of business conditions was not considered, he said, by the appraisers.

20 Per Cent Too High.
"In 1908," said Mr. Morrill, "the appraisal was 20 per cent too high. The appraisers have said they did not take into consideration clause 6 of the lease which permits them to consider business conditions in making their valuations. One of the State street lots was given a valuation of \$224,000 in 1908. It should have been \$225,000. This lot was valued at \$234,000 in 1913, which is in reality a large increase in the valuation."

"We have letters from five prominent real estate men saying that it is their opinion that the rental should be about 25 per cent under that which would be fixed, if the true cash value of the land alone were considered."

"Questions whether political and labor union influence would oppose the employment of J. Louis Jacobs to conduct an investigation of school board finances have led to the calling of a public hearing on the subject for this morning. It will be held by Robert M. Buck's voluntary committee of the council committee on schools, which proposes to hire Mr. Jacobs. The change in administration resulted in his suspension from the efficiency division two weeks ago."

Watch for Rancid Butter.
The state food commission has received complaints that some grocers are selling rancid butter. It is charged the manufacturers are trying to "unleash" cold storage butter to make room for June shipments.

She Gives Airboat to Naval Reserves.



MRS. STUART MACDONALD

Miss Mona Dunne, daughter of Gov. Edward F. Dunne, will christen the new hydroplane which is to be commissioned next Saturday by the Illinois naval reserve. It will be the first airboat to join the volunteer aviation corps in response to the request of the war department of three weeks ago. The flyer is the gift of A. M. Andrews and Mr. and Mrs. Stuart MacDonald. Mr. MacDonald will receive the rank of ensign, and together with Aviator Walter E. Lees will have charge of the machine in its connection with naval scouting.

Veterans' League Meets Tonight.
A meeting for the discussion of public improvements and fire protection will be held by the Northwest Side Veterans' League at the Montrose Avenue United Presbyterian church, Montrose avenue and Whipple street, tonight. Among the speakers will be M. J. Faherty, president of the board of local improvements; W. J. Gallagher, assistant superintendent of streets; and Ald. Kennedy and Watson.

Will Study Traffic Devices.

The local transportation committee discussed favorably a suggestion for an investigation of the practicability of electric signal devices for street traffic control. A subcommittee composed of Ald. Nance, Geiger, and Vanderhill was appointed to take up the matter.

Costly Residences on Street.

The extension has been opposed bitterly by owners of property along Lake Park avenue who have erected costly residences. When the ordinance was up the last time both the aldermen from that district—W. O. Nance and Theodore E. Long—favored it and argued that the interests of the few must be sacrificed to the necessary extent for the benefit of the many. Mr. Long's successor, A. A. McCormick, is expected to favor the extension.

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RENEW ACTIVITY FOR TROLLEYS ON LAKE PARK AVE.

Certain Residents Start Agitation
of Project Harrison
Vetoed Twice.

With Carter H. Harrison out of the way a new attempt is to be made to build a street car line in Lake Park avenue between Forty-seventh and Fifty-fifth streets. Twice after the necessary frontage consents had been obtained and the council had acted favorably on the plan Mr. Harrison, in the mayor's chair, vetoed the ordinance.

With the defeat of Mr. Harrison in the primaries agitation for the construction of the line began anew and with the election of William Hale Thompson plans were put on foot to get the subject again before the council. It was raised before the committee on local transportation yesterday and Chairman Henry D. Capitani was authorized to call a hearing of affected property owners as soon as he is notified a majority of the frontage has signed the petition.

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MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY

Announce the Arrival
of the

NEW COLUMBIA DISC RECORDS FOR JUNE

And invite you to hear them played in
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Programs daily from 10:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

Records may be taken or sent home for
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SPECIAL JUNE RECORDS

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| A1760—"My Bird of Paradise" | A5672—"Dance Records"—"Bu-Bi," |
| A1756—"Runaway June"—"I'm | Fox Trot—"Bing! Bing!" |
| A1757—"My Own Venetian Rose" | Fox Trot—both by Prince's |
| A1758—"Moonlight on the Rhine" | Band. |
| A1745—"Don't Take My Darling | A1755—"Baby"—"My Little Dream |
| A1747—"Hawaiian Music by Native | A1714—"Sacred Numbers"—"My |
| A1746—"Songs of Sentiment" | A5663—"Eduardo Ferrari"—"Jewels of the |
| A1751—"Two Splendid Male Quar- | A5664—"David Blapham"—"Route |
| A1751—"Two Splendid Male Quar- | A5670—"Alice Nielsen"—"Love's |
| A1751—"Two Splendid Male Quar- | A5671—"Mighty Lak" a Rose" |

The New Cheney Talking Machine Section, North
Room, Wabash Avenue, Third Floor—im-
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THE HUB Henry C. Lytton & Sons

The best overalls
for the best men

High-grade men the world over demand the BEST—which is plainly evidence of good judgment. Oshkosh Overalls are the best of their kind and today tens of thousands of the best men are demonstrating the superiority of these garments. They're roomy and comfortable—they're made of no-fade fabrics, double-sewn—they're definitely the best. \$1

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Briggs House
Randolph and 5th Ave., Chicago
Location Most Central
200 Modern Rooms—Unsurpassed
Rates With Bath, \$1.50 and \$2.50.

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Hotel Kaiserhof
Clark St., near Jackson Boulevard
PLAZA HOTEL
North Avenue and North Clark St.
FINE ROOMS AND BATHS, \$1.50.

WISCONSIN

Hotel Aspinwall
Lenox, Mass. Three golf courses, tennis courts, swimming, etc.
Rooms, \$1.50 and \$2.50.

RESORTS AND HOTELS

CALIFORNIA

San Francisco
Geary at Taylor
Bellevue Hotel
10 minutes to Exposition without transfer. Built of concrete and steel. Private bath to every room. First class in every detail.

MISCELLANEOUS

\$148 18 DAYS
From Chicago to Chicago
60-DAY LIMIT ON TICKETS
Personally Escorted Tours to Hot Expeditions
Guaranteed Return to Chicago by Airplane
Next tour leaves Chicago May 24th
Responsible Representatives Wanted
THE WORLD'S FAIR CO. OF ILLINOIS
Rm. 209, N. La Salle St., Franklin 4311

RESORTS AND HOTELS

MISCELLANEOUS

CUNARD LINE
ESTABLISHED 1840.
Incomparable Fleet of Quadruple, Triple and Twin screw Steamships
TRANSATLANTIC—See list, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

RESORTS—FOREIGN

Ocean Travel.

THE OLD RELIABLE
CUNARD LINE
ESTABLISHED 1840.
In

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1915.

CIRCULATION
OVER 500,000 SUNDAY
OVER 300,000 DAILY

* 15

SCHOOL SYSTEM BEFRIENDS CITY CHILD WORKERS

Broad Works to Keep Young-
sters at Books Until
They Have Chance.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR WORTHY.

BY HENRY M. HYDE.
It is likely that the grammar and high schools of Chicago are the only institutions of their kind in the country where it is possible for particularly deserving students to get scholarships which enable them to continue their studies and win a better preparation for the future.

Some have to add that the total amount available for these scholarships is only about \$2,000 a year, that it comes in the form of voluntary contributions which may be made at any time, and that every child who has already been aided by the system of vocational supervision.

Something like fifty boys and girls who would otherwise be trying to earn a living would have a chance of getting along and not being helped through various trade and vocational courses.

School Principals Donate.
It is to be noted that \$100 of the scholarship fund was donated by a group of eight public school principals.

During the last six months the vocational bureau has been visited by more than 1,000 children, most of them just 12 years old, who have not their working certificates and are ready to start to work.

It is unfortunately true that in a good many parts of Chicago, when a kid reaches 14 his parents are likely to apply for a certificate and send him out on the street to look for a job.

Chances are mighty slim. None of the trades will admit an apprentice who is under 16, so that door is slammed in his face. A majority of offices insist that a boy must have gone at least through the high grade, and many will not employ children under 16. That bars most of the 12-year-olds left.

Nothing is left but temporary and filling jobs, which pay little and offer no opportunities for advancement.

The bureau is able to do active work in only about twenty-five of the 300 public schools in Chicago. It sees only one-tenth of the little children who leave the public schools annually and start out looking for work.

Of the 1,000 who have visited the bureau during the last few months it was able to persuade the parents of nearly a quarter that it would be better, from every standpoint, to allow their children to stay in school until they reach the age of 16.

As important as it is for the work of the bureau consists in pointing out to parents the advantages of permitting their children to take one of the technical or business courses which lead directly to employment.

It is this work of keeping children in school until they are 16 the bureau has the hearty and effective cooperation of the city of Chicago. The bureau of compulsory education, accordingly, has refused to issue certificates to be issued in a considerable number of cases.

Fewer Child Workers.
Chiefly as the result of the work of these two bureaus the number of children getting working certificates during the year ending April 30 is only 10,000, as opposed to 12,000 for the previous year, a decrease of nearly 2,000.

Of the children who were obliged to go to work at once the bureau was able to place for each one, and this in the face of the fact that there has been a smaller demand for children in the industries.

About 250 of the others had work in view before they visited the bureau. They remain more than 400 who were unable to find jobs at all.

In addition to this work the bureau has placed nearly 2,000 children who were advised by the bureau during the previous year. Once in every three years a report is made on each boy or girl in the list, and if they are not in the list the bureau is greatly interested in finding out what has happened to them.

It is the legal age for children to go to work and compel them to stay in school until they reach that age.

Prize Winning "Macs" at Infant Welfare Show.



Twenty-nine stumped chubby babies were the attraction which brought as many mothers last night to the rooms of the Old Street club at 1348 Van Buren street. It was infant welfare night, and the twenty-nine were entered for the perfect baby prize. First prize went to a month-old Katherine McCann of 3118 Congress street. Thomas McGrath of 1030 Harrison street, who lacks one month of being 2 years old—the age limit of the competition—was awarded second prize, and the third trophy was captured by Rita McNeerney of 2212 Campbell avenue, 7 months old. Aside from the three winning "Macs" most of the babies were of German, Italian, French, and Italian parentage. Twenty-two of the contestants never had been sick. Dr. A. Lindsay-Wynne, who examined the infants and awarded the prizes, gave a lecture to their mothers on caring for their children.

On the last night of the show, Mrs. Stone was the son of Melville E. Stone, general manager of the Associated Press, and was a native Chicagoan. He was born on May 20, 1871. He was educated at Geneva, Switzerland, and at Harvard university, from which institution he was graduated in 1894.

Mr. Stone started the publishing business of Stone & Kimball in 1894, while still at Harvard. He was the founder of the Chicago Book, a semi-monthly literary magazine which was published from 1894 to 1901. The firm of Stone & Kimball was succeeded by the firm of Herbert S. Stone & Co., which purchased the magazine The House Beautiful, founded in 1896. In 1901 Mr. Stone personally took the magazine and since that time had edited and published it.

He married in Baltimore, Md., on Dec. 12, 1900, Mary Griggs McCormick. Their children are Herbert Stuart Creighton, Mary Eleanor McCormick, and Melvin Edward III.

Mr. Stone was a Republican in politics. He was a member of the Chicago University, Onward, Saddle and Cycle, and Caxton clubs of Chicago and also of the Players' club, New York. He had lived in New York of recent years.

David Starr testified he had paid Dr. Blunt a total of 120 grains of morphine. He said one was filled at the drug department of Siegel, Cooper & Co. Dr. Blunt, he said, finally warned her that the government was conducting a crusade and that she would better get the heroin prescriptions filled at the drug store of W. E. Wallace at 3809 South State street.

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TUNNEL PHONE SEIZURE ORDER BRINGS PROTEST

Stock Exchange and Numer-
ous Citizens Denounce Con-
fiscation Plan of Council.

LIVELY DEBATE DUE TODAY.

The Chicago stock exchange at a meeting yesterday adopted a resolution asking the city council to rescind its action of Monday afternoon ordering the forfeiture of the franchises of the Chicago Tunnel company.

The resolution declares that "a seizure or confiscation of the tangible property of any public utility by the city will impair the credit of all Chicago public utilities both at home and abroad and destroy the confidence of investors in all other Chicago securities."

A copy of it was sent to Mayor Thompson with a request that he send it to the council.

Numerous citizens likewise are voicing their protest against the council's action.

Lively Debate Due Today.
The request of the tunnel company to rescind its action of Monday afternoon ordering the forfeiture of the franchises of the Chicago Tunnel company will bring on a lively debate this afternoon in the council committee on gas, oil, and electric light.

Although the council last Monday ordered the forfeiture of the company's telephone equipment, the merger subject is before the committee as an inheritance from the old council. One indication it will be brought up is the statement of Mayor Thompson that they will ask the committee to deny the absorption request by placing it on file.

Fight in Committee.
Such a plan will meet with opposition in the committee. Several of the members who have opposed the company in the past are at this point are not in sympathy with the tunnel company's demand that the city take over the plant and operate it on the municipal ownership basis. This demand was originally made by the council in 1904.

What of the Equipment?
After the council's action in 1904, the tunnel company, in doing so, was in the way of the history of the city's telephone system. The tunnel company's demand that the city take over the plant and operate it on the municipal ownership basis. This demand was originally made by the council in 1904.

Injury to Securities.
The seizure of the tunnel company's property would be a blow to the securities of the city. The tunnel company's demand that the city take over the plant and operate it on the municipal ownership basis. This demand was originally made by the council in 1904.

Blow at Stability.
It cannot help having a "blow" at the stability of the city's public service corporations would be a blow to the securities of the city. The tunnel company's demand that the city take over the plant and operate it on the municipal ownership basis. This demand was originally made by the council in 1904.

Unsettled Action of the Council.
The action of the council, to my mind, is a pure confiscation of private property. I feel it is the wrong move for us to take, and as a large taxpayer here and interested in the growth and welfare of Chicago I hope no such unfair advantage will be taken to the detriment of our city.

NATHAN D. KAPLAN MAY
BE CZARNECKI'S SUCCESSOR

Judge Scully Has Determined Upon
Lawyer for Election Commission,
It Is Reported.

Nathan D. Kaplan is the "high grade" Jewish Republican County Judge Thomas Scully is reliably reported to have selected to succeed Anthony Czarnecki as member of the board of election commissioners.

Mr. Kaplan is a member of the law firm of Kaplan & Kaplan. He formerly lived in the Thirty-fourth ward, and at one time was a supporter of former Congressman Montoye. He now resides in the Sixteenth ward. He has not always remained "regular" in local elections, he said yesterday to a Tribune reporter, but he always has maintained his Republicanism in national affairs. Congressman A. J. Sabath, chairman of the Harrison ward of the Democratic county central committee, is said to have recommended Kaplan to Judge Scully as a Republican who would represent the Jewish voters.

Views of D. B. Forgan.
David R. Forgan, president of the National City bank, in a letter on the council's action, says:

"I am not personally interested in the Chicago Tunnel company. It was my fortune to be one of the receivers of the property some years ago, and I am consequently somewhat familiar with it. During the ownership of the bonds and stock (mostly in bonds) I spent about \$60,000 in the construction of a telephone system large enough to comply with the requirements of the franchise. During this construction

"He No Longer Calls Me Little Margaret"

Mrs. John W. Young surrounded by art works which her husband, who secured a divorce, has claimed.



As I feared, however, it has been ascertained that public sentiment is against two telephone systems in Chicago, and, therefore, the council have been trying for the last two years to sell the property to the only purchaser for whom it has value—namely, the owners of the Chicago Telephone company.

Hold Up for Two Years.
This could not have been done without the consent of the city, and an ordinance giving such consent has been held up in the committee on gas, oil, and electric light for some two years. The tunnel company has been unable to get a report from the committee upon the merits of the proposed sale.

In these circumstances I wish to protest against the resolution adopted by the city council last Monday afternoon directing that a chair made by the artist's grandfather, the first trunk he ever owned, and nine articles of vertu which Mrs. Young has in her possession at 2301 Vernon avenue be returned forthwith.

What She Must Turn Over.
According to the court order Mrs. Young is to turn over:

One water color by Charles Warren Eakin in hand carved frame.
One oil painting by Mathias Brown in hand carved frame.
One statuette by Caroline Pichler Ball, entitled "The Student."
Two bronzes mounted by Francis West and presented to Mrs. Young by Mr. West.
One silk rug, given Mrs. Young by an American in Minnesota.
One silver fruit dish purchased by Mr. Young from Henriksen Bros. in Duluth.
One monogram of Mrs. Young made by Kagan in St. Louis.
One oil painting by E. H. Potbury, also titled, entitled, "Fading the Stream."
One bracelet, Mrs. Young's, a diamond.
A chair and trunk.

Mrs. Young is to be allowed to keep an oil painting by E. H. Potbury in hand carved frame. She is to receive \$125.00 a week alimony, and is ordered not to molest her former husband.

Searching Kins on Nights.
"I certainly got the worst of it, just as a woman always does," said Mrs. Young. "That woman, Mrs. Mitchell, came in and spoiled my life. Mr. Young called me up today and told me that he was going to send some pictures to me for me to drown myself in. That is all he has to say for me. I am not 'Little Margaret' but I am 'Mrs. Margaret' to him any more."

Testimony that the artist dealer printed a scorching his on a night belonging to Mrs. Young Mitchell and was seen reclining in his pajamas in Mrs. Mitchell's room was not taken seriously at the divorce hearing. Mrs. Marie Reed, a former employee of Young's, told the court Mrs. Young had offered her a \$1,000 share to testify in her behalf.

Menace Trial to Proceed.
Federal Judge Refuses to Continue Case, Holding Catholic Church Is Not at Court Bar.

Kansas City, Mo., May 19.—A motion to continue the trial of the government's case against the publishers of the Menace, an anti-Catholic weekly newspaper, published at Aurora, Mo., was overruled by Judge Arba S. Van Valkenburg in the federal court here today.

The individual defendants named in the indictments, which charge that obscene matter was sent through the mail, are Wilbur F. Phelps, Bruce M. Phelps, Theodore C. Walker, and Marvin Brown.

In his ruling Judge Van Valkenburg held that "the Roman Catholic church is not on trial in this case" and that "the question is whether the defendants have violated the penal code."

"Were they able to secure testimony on the points they have raised," he said, "it would not be admissible as evidence."

No Garage on Kalam Front.
Representatives of a number of clubs and others were told yesterday that the south park commissioners would not establish a public garage in Kalam front.

PEACE HOPE GOES A-GLIMMERING ON NEW LABOR VOTE

Five More Carpenters' Locals
Turn Down Offer of In-
creased Wages.

CONTRACTORS EXPLAIN CASE.

Members of these carpenters' unions will meet tonight to vote on the offer of 3 1/2 cents an hour increase for the last half of proposed three year agreement.

No. 250—Blackwell's hall, Lake Forest.
No. 371—9442 Cottage Grove avenue.
No. 341—1440 Emma street.
No. 434—Michigan avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth street.
No. 564—Marshall avenue and Taylor street.
No. 521—73 West Randolph street.
No. 1507—1600 West Division street.
No. 2507—Ben Hur hall, Davis street, Evanston.

By an unanimous vote of five additional councils of the carpenters' district council last night all hope of the offer of increased wages being accepted was given up. The Carpenter Contractors' association practically conceded at a meeting in the afternoon that the offer will be turned down by a large majority.

Anticipating such action, the contractors voted to refuse to make any further orders and to let the 2 1/2 cents offer for the last eighteen months stand. Negotiations between the two organizations will be broken, it was reported, until the carpenters decide to accept the offer of the contractors.

On the other hand, the contractors feel that they should do something to settle the strike for the benefit of the men and their families.

Vote Is Unanimous.
The vote of five locals was announced as follows:

For Against
No. 10.....None 145
No. 12.....None 232
No. 100.....None 341
No. 248.....None 523
No. 1093.....None 260
Totals.....None 3,439

No. 10 is the local to which President John Metz belongs and No. 12 is Secretary Daniel Galvin's local.

Contractors Explain.
The contractors explained that the vote which had been raised against the agreement by the men at the meetings of the locals were placed in the agreement at the suggestion of the carpenters' representatives on the joint arbitration board which favored the contractors.

The article which provides for an assessment of \$1 a month on the independent contractors who sign the agreement, said H. B. Barford, a member of the joint arbitration board, "was inserted in the agreement on a motion made by President John A. Metz of the carpenters' district council. That \$1 a month is not paid to the Carpenter Contractors' association, as stipulated in the agreement, but to the joint arbitration board to defray the expenses of that body."

New Efforts for Peace.
Efforts will be made at once by other unions who are out of work because of the strike and other contractor organizations to obtain a settlement of the strike. The carpenters have suggested that an agreement be negotiated with the Builders' association, but it is unlikely that organization will consider the suggestion, for the reason that many of the builders are also members of the Carpenter Contractors' association.

Officials of the Building Trades council will consult with the officials of the Building Construction Employers' association today concerning a move to bring about a settlement. The Carpenter Contractors' association appointed a committee to meet with the Building Construction Employers' association.

Seek to Prolong Strike.
It was reported that a day certain interests which have large sums invested in office and flat buildings are making a determined effort to prolong the strike. Their argument is that the city is overbuilt. It was learned that officials of the Carpenters' District Council was approached by representatives of these interests. The contractors, many of whom have no work, are said to be allied with them.

Street Car Question Up.
President L. A. Busby of the Chicago Surface Lines and William Quinlan, representing the street car employees, will meet today in conference on the wage advance demanded of the company by the employees. The employees want 3 cents an hour for the first year and 5 cents for men who have worked one year or more. The present maximum is 32 cents an hour and is paid only to men who have worked for the company five years.

BAR ADS FROM GRANT PARK.
South Park Commissioners Refuse Petition of Advertising Men to Set of Billboards.

The board of south park commissioners yesterday decided, for the first time, to refuse the petition of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World to erect billboards in Grant park during the annual convention here in June. Whereupon the spokesman for the advertising men said a wagon mounting billboards would be paraded along Michigan avenue. President John Barton Payne said he would have the police stop it if the attempt was made.

House of Mould
others
old an art

notables
cks or stripes

light-weight
for shopping.
Fourth floor.

is finished with white
checked skirt illu-
large patch pocket.

East Madison Street
between State and Welles

Choice
gh-Priced
oth Suits
at \$35
Values run
up to \$100

All Other Cloth
Suits and Coats
Placed in 2 Lots
\$19—\$24—\$30
Values as high as \$60

Remainable Showing of
Fine Silk Suits
Made of Taffeta and Satin
At \$25—\$35
\$40—\$45

High-Priced Silk Suits Also
Greatly Reduced.

Selection of Unique Wares
Plain or embroidered, reversible
or reversible.
From \$3 to \$7.50

EDUCATIONAL
School on a Farm

Northwestern University
COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

IN 30 DAYS
REGISTRATION, \$5.00
TUITION, \$10.00
BOARD, \$15.00
TOTAL, \$30.00

WATER SUMMER CAMP
For boys and girls
from 7 to 14 years
at \$1.00 per week
including board and
tuition. Open from
June 1 to August 15.
Apply to the
Camp Committee,
222 North Dearborn
Street, Chicago.

HEALTH RESORTS
ALH-ATORIU
RUGLES METHODS

ALH-ATORIU
RUGLES METHODS
ALH-ATORIU
RUGLES METHODS

STOCKS, BONDS, COMMERICAL AND FINANCIAL SECTION

STOCKS
The stock market was active and steady today. The Dow Jones Industrial Average closed at 110.15, up from 109.75 yesterday. The market was supported by a strong demand for stocks, particularly in the industrial and financial sectors. The volume of trading was heavy, and prices were generally firm.

BONDS
The bond market was also active, with a steady demand for government and corporate securities. The price of the 4% U.S. Treasury bond was 101.25, and the 3% U.S. Treasury bond was 100.75. Corporate bonds were also in demand, with prices generally firm.

GENERAL RAINS
The weather was generally rainy today, with heavy showers in the morning and afternoon. The rain was beneficial for the crops, but it also caused some flooding in low-lying areas. The temperature was in the 50s and 60s.

Wheat Futures Slump
Wheat futures prices slumped today, falling from 1.25 to 1.23 1/2. The decline was attributed to a report that the Russian government had increased its wheat exports. The market was also affected by a strong demand for wheat in the United States.

BEET AND PORK
Beet and pork prices were generally firm today. Beet prices were 1.10 to 1.12, and pork prices were 1.15 to 1.17. The market was supported by a strong demand for these commodities.

Weakness Continues in Cattle and Hog Markets
The cattle and hog markets continued to show weakness today. Cattle prices were 1.10 to 1.12, and hog prices were 1.15 to 1.17. The market was affected by a strong demand for these commodities.

Barometer of Wheat Prices for Chicago
The barometer of wheat prices for Chicago was 1.25 to 1.27. The price was generally firm, with a slight decline in the afternoon. The market was supported by a strong demand for wheat.

Terms of Subscription of the Tribune
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Payment Agency

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